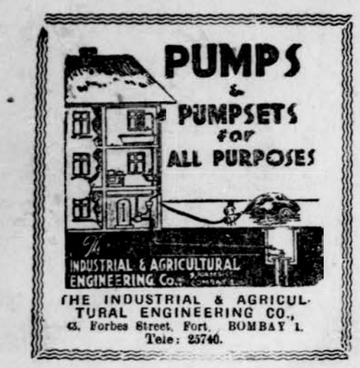


THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
43, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY 1.
Tele: 25740.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 139 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

New Hope For Your Skin

French Officers Rounded Up In Svria

Allied Advance On Damascus

FALL OF CAPITAL IMMINENT: FIERCE RESISTANCE IN SOME SECTORS

WHILE IN LONDON RESISTANCE TO ALLIED ADVANCE INTO SYRIA IS DESCRIBED AS "PATCHY", JERUSALEM REPORTS STATE THAT IT HAD BEEN "STIFF" IN CERTAIN SECTORS.

ADVANCE FROM THE SOUTH OF BEIRUT AND DAMASCUS IS REPORTED TO BE PROGRESSING WELL AND THE ALLIED FORCES ARE NOW FIFTEEN MILES FROM THE SYRIAN CAPITAL AND REUTER'S MILITARY CORRESPONDENT SAYS THAT THESE TWO IMPORTANT CITIES WOULD BE IN BRITISH HANDS AT ANY MOMENT.

LONDON, June 11.

Resistance to the Allied forces in Syria was described in authoritative quarters in London on Tuesday as "patchy". Some hundreds of prisoners, including Tunisians, have fallen into Allied hands. It is not quite clear whether they surrendered without fighting or not. A number are known to have Free French sympathies.

The Free French are encountering resistance at Kiswe South of Damascus and it is confirmed that allied troops have been landed by sea around the region where the forces who crossed Litani river met with "Pretty stiff" opposition.

It is pointed out that the Allied advance was never intended to take the form of a 'blitzkrieg.' It is unlikely that the report that Damascus has been taken is true.

JERUSALEM, June 11.

The British and Allied forces advancing on the Syrian Front have reached the neighbourhood of Kiswa, fifteen miles from Damascus, of which it forms part of the defences, according to a military spokesman in Jerusalem, while in the coastal front the Australians have crossed the Litani river, where a bridge was blown up, and advanced five miles north towards Beirut.

The penetration into Syrian territory has extended by fifty miles by midday on Tuesday at the deepest point.

Merj Ayoun will probably be isolated if British troops gain control of the junctions of the lateral road linking the Lebanese coast with the Acre-Damascus highway which is expected.

FALL OF DEBRA

Guns of French manufacture have been captured.

An unusual act of courage by a British civil officer and British military officers is reported after the fall of Dera. They were advancing under a white flag towards Dera when a 75 millimetre shell hit and disabled the car, but unhurt they alighted and calmly walked on towards their objective where they met and parleyed with French officers who, however, refused to surrender upon which the British column attacked and captured the town.

KHIEM IN BR. HANDS

Reuter's special correspondent with the British Imperial forces in Syria writes: "In the Metulla Sector the enemy is still resisting and Qhlare continues to hold out despite strong British artillery activity. The port of Khiem is now in British hands and fighting is now in progress at Khiem village between Australian infantry and Vichy colonial troops.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS

The Jerusalem Radio Commentator describing the progress of the Allied Syrian operations says the two branches of the former five-fingered advance are now converging along the coast beyond Tyre, two converging rapidly south of Damascus and the middle column advancing into the Merj Ayoum area.

The work of liaison is being performed by the Yeomanry, while a detachment of cavalry is scouring the occupied country mopping up pockets of resistance and carrying out the old fashioned sabre charges on outposts.

The Australians say that they have met no real resistance owing to the surprise element of the attack, most of the French forces having withdrawn northwards. Advanced elements of other columns are at present not more

(Continued on Page 7.)

SYRIA SENSATION

ANKARA, June 11.

It is reported that a number of young French officers have been arrested following attempts upon the life of General Dentz, the Syrian High Commissioner, according to these reports, the French are impeding rather than resisting Allied advance.—Reuter.

STRIKE WAVE IN AMERICA

Curtiss Workers To Down Tools To-day: Cleveland Attack On Roosevelt

NEW YORK, June 11.

Workers of two Curtiss Wright aeroplane propellor factories have decided to strike at mid-night tomorrow for more pay.

ALLUMINIUM STRIKE CONTINUES.

CLEVELAND:—Five Cleveland factories of the Aluminium Company of America were still idle on Wednesday morning. Several workers who arrived with their lunch boxes were turned back by the pickets.

The settlement announced by the Defence Mediation Board in Washington on Tuesday night providing for an all-round increase of one cent per hour for all employed was subject to ratification by the Union on Wednesday afternoon.

Leaflets were distributed to-day saying that President Roosevelt "cried anti-Hitlerism abroad only to use the tactics of a Hitler at home against the labouring man and woman. We find that workers are being armed to fight their fellow workers. The men in a shop to-day may find themselves in uniform to-morrow, commanded to shoot down their Union brothers."—Reuter.

SANDIEGOS, (California), June 10.

Yet another strike is threatened in an important war material factory. The plant involved is Consolidated Aircraft Corporation.

Despite the fact that the Federal Mediator has declared that progress was made in an attempt to settle the wage dispute at this factory, officials of the Machinists Union have announced that the strike vote will be held in the factory to-day (Tuesday).

The vote to strike will however not mean an immediate walk out and Federal officials hope to settle the matter without a strike.

The Corporation has 700 Million Dollar Defence orders for bombers for the United States Government.—Reuter.

Unhappy Malabar

CALICUT CUT OFF FROM S. INDIA

Bombay Move To Form Relief Committee

CALICUT, June 11.

Calicut is again experiencing torrential rains since yesterday. The streets are flooded and the entire town itself is cut off from the rest of South India, being surrounded by floods on all sides. Telegraph, rail and all other communications have been interrupted. Vehicular traffic in the town is also difficult and boats are used in certain parts of the town for going from one place to another.

Logs of timber are reported to have been carried away into the sea by floods in the Kallai River in the neighbourhood of Calicut.

The sea is very rough near Calicut. In a strong gale yesterday four boats are reported to have been capsized a few miles off the Calicut harbour and the goods lost. Out of ten persons in the boats, six have reached the shore. There is in no trace of the remaining four persons.—A.P.

RELIEF COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Keralcya Samaj writes:—

A meeting of the representatives of all Malayalee and other South Indian Organisations in Bombay will be held in the premises of the South Indian Association, Telang Road, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.), when a Central Committee to organise Relief Collections in aid of the cyclone-distressed people in Malabar, will be formed. If any organisation has not received any individual invitation, it is requested to treat this as such and send its representatives to the meeting.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST

Liberal Federation Chief Knighted

GOVERNOR'S ADVISER BECOMES C. S. I.

K.C.S.I. For Two Members Of Viceroy's Council

MR. V. N. CHANDAVARKAR, MR. M. B. NANAVATI, DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, AND MR. FREDERICK STONES OF THE SASSOONS, FIGURE AS BOMBAY'S NEW KNIGHTS IN THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST JUST PUBLISHED.

Among the other recipients of Honours are Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay (C.S.I.), Mr. Duncan Maclachlan, Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, (C.I.E.), Mr. J. P. Sargent, Educational Commissioner to the Government of India (C.I.E.), Mr. J. J. Ghandi, Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel, Jamshedpur (C.I.E.) and Mr. G. W. Tyson, Editor of "Capital" (C.I.E.)

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF STAR OF INDIA

H.H. Maharaja Vikramsinha Rao Puar, Maharaja of Dewas, Senior Branch, Central India; the Hon. Sir Andrew Clow, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council; the Hon. Sir Jeremy Raisman, I.C.S., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council; Gen. Alan Fleming Hartley, Indian Army, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, India.

TO BE C.S.I.
(COMPANIONS OF THE STAR OF INDIA)

Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari, I.C.S., Representative of the Government of India on the Eastern Group Supply Council and lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Labour; the Hon. Lt.-Col. John De La Hay Gordon, Indian Political Service, Resident in Mysore.

Henry Foley Knight, I.C.S., Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Bombay.

Cyril Edgar Jones, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department; Eric Thomas Coates, I.C.S., Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Government of India; Frederick Wynne Robertson, I.C.S. (retired), Chairman, Public Service Commission, Bengal; Maj. General George Noble Molesworth, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, and lately Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, General Headquarters, India; Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, I.C.S., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the C.P. and Berar; Thomas Mcelderby Lyle, Indian Service of Engineers, Chief Engineer, Eastern Canals, U.P.

TO BE K.C.I.E.
(KNIGHT COMMANDERS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE)

Sir Alexander Forbes Proctor Roger, lately leader, Ministry of Supply Mission to India; the Hon. Mr. Arthur Cunningham Lothian, Indian Political Service, Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara: the Hon. Mr. Edmund Curpey Gibson, Indian Political Service, Resident for the States of Western India.

Vice-Admiral Herbert Fitzherbert, Royal Navy, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy;

Lieut.-Gen. Gordon Gray Jolly, Indian Medical Service, Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Colin Campbell Garbett, I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab.

TO BE C.I.E.
(COMPANIONS OF INDIAN EMPIRE)

Thomas Austin, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and Acting Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Madras; Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Hussain, Member, Staff of Railway Board (Railway Department), Government of India; Frederick George Stephen Martin, Deputy Director-General, Engineering and Civil Production, Government of India in the Department of Supply; Ghulam Muhammad, Additional Secretary to the Government of

Continued on Page 4)

FLAPPERS AS DIPLOMATS

LONDON, June 11.

Women have stormed another male citadel in the British public service.

Mr. Eden told the Commons that Government have decided to introduce a series of reforms in the foreign service which will result in the creation of a combined foreign service embracing the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic and Consular services in which the highest posts will be open to all members.

Mr. Pastor queried: "And women?"

Mr. Eden replied: "All members."—Reuter.

CRIPPS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, June 11.

Sir Stafford Cripps has arrived in England.—Reuter

The arrival in England of the British Ambassador to Soviet Russia, Sir Stafford Cripps who recently departed from Moscow by air via Sweden was officially announced in London on Wednesday night.

The Foreign Office published the following statement.:

"Sir Stafford Cripps, His Majesty's Ambassador in Moscow who has returned to England for consultation was met on his arrival by Mr. R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and by Mr. Ivor Mallet representing the Foreign Secretary."

It was earlier announced that Sir Stafford Cripps was coming to London at Mr. Eden's request and after a few days in London he will return to Moscow.—Reuter.

Br. Honours List

Four New Lords

PREMIER'S ASSISTANT BECOMES BARON

LONDON, June 11.

Four new Lords have been added to Britain's Peerage in the Honours List published to-day while two Cabinet Ministers, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. A. V. Alexander receive the distinctions of the Knight of the Thistle and Companion of Honour respectively.

Canada's ex-Premier Richard Bennett becomes Viscount and Professor Frederic Lindemann, Personal Assistant to Mr. Churchill, is one of the three new Barons. The other Barons are Sir Wilfred Greene and Sir Robert Vansittart

The Pianist Myra Hess is made the Dame Commander of the British Empire.

The list for the first time consists of civilian honours only as military honours will be published later.

Sir Esmond Ovey, Ambassador to Argentine, is appointed Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and George. The Viscountcy bestowed upon Mr. Richard Bennett is the first Peerage conferred upon any former Prime Minister of Canada. Mr. Bennett came to England two years ago to make his home here "to do something helpful for the Empire and Canada". Sir Wilfred Greene, the new Baron who was the youngest man ever to be appointed Master of the Rolls at the age of 53 visited Rome last year before Italy came into the war to negotiate an agreement designed to remove the Italian contraband grievances.

Professor Lindemann, Personal Assistant to Mr. Churchill since May last year has been a close friend of the Prime Minister for some years. He has a remarkable knowledge of Science and Air Defence and contributed much in peace time towards the solution of the problem.

Sir Robert Vansittart who assisted in shaping the British foreign policy during momentous years is a playwright and author. His microphone talks on Germany became "the best seller" in book form.

Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada in Britain who is one of two new Privy Counsellors, now appointed, has long held a distinguished place in the life of the Dominion. The other new Privy Counsellor is Sir Miles Lampson whose appointment as Ambassador in Egypt in 1936 marked the Independence of Egypt. Darcy Cooper, the new Baronet, was a member of the Government's Industrial Advisory Board on Rearmament before the war and a member of the Royal Commission on distribution of industrial population.

Mr. Norman Birkett who receives a Knighthood is an eminent lawyer and has been the leading counsel in many famous murder trials. Councillor Daley, Lord Mayor of Portsmouth is another new Knight while Mr. Patrick Hennessey, who also becomes a new Knight was known in the United States in the last war as a "dollar-a-year-man". He is now a member of the Advisory Council on aircraft production.

Other new Knights are the well-known Marine Engineer, Fredwick Rebbeck, William Tweedly Wilson, described as "Britain's Housekeeper Number One" because of his responsibilities looking after the inmates of students and staff of L. C. C. Institutions and School, Thomas David Murray, Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Viscount Nuffield receives Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire as does Lord Rushcliffe, former Labour Minister. Mr. Alexander now shares with Mr. Churchill the honour of being a Companion of Honour. They are the only members of this exclusive order in the Cabinet. Other members of Mr. Churchill's staff besides Prof. Lindemann are honoured. Major Desmond Morton, Personal Assistant receives Companionship of the Bath. The same honour is awarded to Mr. Eric Seal, lately Principal Private Secretary to Mr. Churchill but released recently for special duties under the Admiralty. Mrs. Hell, Personal Secretary to the Premier receives Members of the British Empire.

U. P. Govt. Tactics Exposed

Syrian Dilemma For Vichy

Germany Adopts Attitude Of A Mere Observer

BASLE, June 11.

The Berlin correspondent of the 'Basler Nachrichten" reports that the Wilhelmstrasse states that Germany can give France only political sympathy in the Syrian conflict and that France must act alone.

Armistice conditions have been altered to allow France to defend her colonies, but the nature of the alterations are not mentioned.

VICHY'S DILEMMA

ZURICH, June 11.

According to the Vichy correspondent of the "Neur Zuercher Zeitung", Admiral Darlan's speech and newspapers in unoccupied zone are the mirror of the general dejection over Syrian events. The Vichy Government is confronted with the embarrassing dilemma that if it engages in hostilities with Britain it risks dragging France into the general war, but British success in Syria would 'reinforce the dissident movement".

The Berlin correspondent of the "Gazette de Lausanne" writes that while the Wilhelmstrasse maintain the move that Germany is merely an observer in a purely French conflict. Berlin is disappointed at Vichy's political reaction which is considered as lacking in "sufficient energy and clarity".—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA TO BE PUT ON COMPLETE WAR BASIS

MELBOURNE, June 11.

Complete war footing for the Australian nation is expected to be outlined by the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, in a broadcast on June 17, in the greatest Australian "hook-up".

The speech will be broadcast from 125 stations and on short-wave. Recording for rebroadcasts will be despatched to London and New York.

The War Cabinet interrupted its sittings to enable Mr. Menzies to confer with his Economic Labour and other advisers.—Reuter.

Unwarranted Attack On Satyagrahis

NO DETERIORATION IN QUALITY

BOMBAY, June 11.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Bombay Minister:—

"In U.P., and particularly in Naini Tal and Almora Districts, the work of the Congress is going on enthusiastically.

The charges levelled against the movement by some highly placed spokesmen of the U. P. Government are unwarranted. One of the charges was that whereas sometime ago the number of persons arrested was 2,000 per week, it had now come down to about 200.

This comparison is misleading. There are about 12,000 Satyagrahi prisoners in jails in U. P., only the tail end of the third list sanctioned by Mahatmaji is now offering Satyagraha and for the last month the Government has adopted the policy of not arresting the Satyagrahis.

Hundreds of Satyagrahis are on the move from village to village offering Satyagraha.—A. P.

Soviet Expels 'News Chronicle Correspondent

MOSCOW, June 11

John Scott, the American-born correspondent of the "News Chronicle" in Moscow, who was ordered by the Soviet authorities to leave the country owing to some articles he wrote for that newspaper left for Vladivostock last night on his way to the United States. His Russian-born wife and two children who were released from Soviet citizenship by a special decree accompanied Mr Scott.—Reuter.

Operations Brought To Close In Abyssinia

LONDON, June 11.

In Abyssinia, the operations have been brought to a close with the destruction of four more Italian Divisions in the South-west.

Not only our troops in those parts but also a mass of transport and supplies will be sent to reinforce General Wavell in Sgypt. The question may then arise who is to be the invader and who the defender in north Africa?

TOKIO PROPOSALS REJECTED?

TOKYO, June 11.

The further stay of the Japanese Chief Delegate, Yoshizawa, in Batavia has no meaning in view of the nature of the Netherlands East Indies' reply to the Japanese proposals. This is the consensus of opinion in the Japanese press to-day according to the Domei News Agency.

The press declares that the East Indies has manifested its attitude to be one of no interest in continuing economic negotiations with Japan.

The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" asserts that the Japanese Government is taking time carefully to formulate a firm policy to deal with the situation which would arise from the withdrawal of the Japanese Delegation. It adds that mere withdrawal would serve no purpose unless accompanied by a definite step to cope with the situation.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Sole Distributors for every District in Bombay and Bengal Presidencies on attractive terms. Apply to "The Apal Bandavamirtham" Depot. Head Office Quilon, South India. (14599)

Wanted good respectable chauffeur for service in Bombay possessing good certificates and knowing English—Salary Rs. 50/- per month. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, c/o Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., 27, Bastion Road Fort, Bombay. (14690)

Wanted a Demonstrator in Civil Engineering, Drawing and Design at the College of Engineering, Poona, on a pay of Rs. 135-8-215. Post permanent and pensionable but the appointment will be officiating in the first instance. The candidate should be a B.E. (Civil) preferably with a 1st Class and should have had 3 years' salaried experience in Drawing and Design in a Consulting Engineer's or an Architect's office or a Diploma holder in Architectural Engineering with at least 3 years' salaried experience in an Architect's or Engineer's office. Age limit 25. Further particulars and the form of application may be obtained, on application with a two anna stamped envelope, from the Principal of the College who will receive applications for the post upto 22nd June, 1941. (5314)

Wanted an experienced First Class Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, who has been in-charge of steam Turbine. Apply with Testimonials to the Box No. 14692, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a full trained and three Midwives Indian, experienced in maternity Hospital work, for a Hospital for women, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 4. Starting salary 40-60 according to experience Apply in writing C/o Dr. Chamanlal Mehta. ((14674)

Wanted following lady professors for Municipal Girls' College, on 100-10-150/- each, one M.A. in Philosophy, one M.A. in Economics, and three trained graduates—two with Hindi and one with Urdu—Preference will be given to married candidates. Apply to the undersigned by the 8th of July 1941 S. Srivastava, Lady Member-in-charge, Girls' Education, Municipal Board, Cawnpore. (5286)

BOARDING HOUSES AND HOSTELS.

Good Hostel accommodation for College Students in Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansion Near Bombay Central Station. Please apply to the Superintendent. (14657)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 73 Opp. Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 30th June, 1941 at 5 p. m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1940.
(2) To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year, 1941 and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th June to the 16th July, 1941 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents

(5315)

NOTICE

The HARGOVANDAS LAKHMICHAND COLLEGE of Commerce, Ahmedabad, which is affiliated to the University of Bombay, for the I. Com. & B. Com. examinations reopens on 20th June, 1941 Students wishing to join should apply with an advance of Rs 20/- and may see the Principal between 12 and 3 P.M. in his office in the College building near Navarangpara, Ellisbridge. Limited Hostel accommodation is also available for which a separate application with a deposit of Rs. 5 is necessary.

PRINCIPAL
5301

NOTICE

SEA TRANSPORT HEADQUARTERS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from Licensed Stevedores for the supply of labour, etc., for loading and discharging stores, baggage, etc., into and from Government Ships during the period from 1st July, to 31st December, 1941

Tender Forms and Instructions to Tenderers can be obtained from the PRINCIPAL, SEA TRANSPORT OFFICER, INDIA, 10, NICOL ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

Bombay, 7th June, 1941.

(5287)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Shorthand: Evening classes in Shorthand at Sydenham College of Commerce commence 10th June Students trained for Government Higher Certificate Examinations in Shorthand. Admissions made daily. (14683)

Learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Booklets free. International College, 48 Lingachetti St., Madras. (14669)

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Healthy Donors,—both Voluntary and Paid—either sex, any Community, needed for Blood Transfusion. (Paid donors will receive Rs. 25/- for Transfusion). No ill effects on donors but satisfaction of helping a charitable cause and saving a life. Please apply Secretary Red Cross, Town Hall Compound, Bombay. (5300)

Public Notices

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD. and Reduced

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the holders of Policies of Life Insurance issued by the Company will be held in the Industrial Assurance Building, Opp: Churchgate Railway Station, Fort, Bombay on 14th July, 1941 at 3 P.M. to elect two Directors in pursuance of Section 48(1) of the Insurance Act, 1938.

Applications are invited from eligible persons prepared to accept office as directors. Such applications should be sent by registered post to the Company's Head Office, Opp. Churchgate Railway Station, Fort, Bombay so as to reach it not less than 10 days before the date of the meeting.

The applications should be in the English language, or in a principal language of the Province of Bombay.

A Policyholder who desires to attend the Meeting shall apply to the Company for a certificate of admission, such application to reach the Company not less than 15 days before the date of the Meeting, and the Company on being satisfied that the applicants hold a Policy of Life Insurance issued by the Company, shall issue a certificate at least 6 days before the date of the Meeting. Such certificate shall, if applied for by post, be sent only to the address of the policyholder, or if applied for in person, be delivered only on production of the relevant policy. A certificate of admission is not transferable.

Dated at Bombay this 11th day of June 1941.

By the Order of the Board of Directors
J. C. SETALVAD.
Managing Director.

5190

THE WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Automobile Association will be held on FRIDAY, the 4th of July, 1941, at 6 p.m. (Standard Time) at the W.I.A.A. Headquarters, Lalji Naranji Memorial Building, Churchgate Reclamation, to transact the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1940.
2. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
3. To elect members of the Committee in place of those retiring.

By Order of the Committee,
JEHANGIR J. K. PATELL
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 12th June, 1941.

(5242).

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NAVALBAI, widow of Maneklal Lallubhai of Broach, Hindu Inhabitant, who resided in Hiralal Munshi's House, Acharwada, Broach ..... Deceased

CHIMANLAL MANEKLAL of Broach, Hindu Inhabitant, having his permanent postal address at Acharwada, Hiralal Munshi's House, Broach and now temporarily residing in Navi Bhatia Mahajan Wady, Kolbat Lane, Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-One and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.)
G. G. MAHADEVIA,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR.

The 2nd day of June, 1941.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

(5313)

Public Notices

NOTICE

LAND MANAGER & ARCHITECT FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF KARACHI.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Land Manager & Architect, for the Corporation, on the grade of Rs. 600-40-800 plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 100/- per mensem, with one year's probation. Leave and pension according to Municipal Rules (revised in case of new entrants in Municipal service.) Subscription to Municipal non-contributory Provident Fund compulsory.

Applicants should possess a degree in Civil Engineering of a recognized Indian or British University and more than 6 years' practical and administrative experience: atleast 2 years out of which should be as a Surveyor and Architect.

Applications stating age, and qualifications with full particulars of practical and administrative experience and accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner and copies of testimonials and recent photograph (which will not be returned) superscribed "Application for appointment as Land Manager and Architect" should reach the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipal Corporation not later than the 30th June, 1941.

Canvassing directly or indirectly any member of the Corporation will be a disqualification.

No joining expenses will be paid.

CHIEF OFFICER.
(5261.)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BULLION WEIGHING SCALE.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 17th June 1941 at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at their Rooms.

1. Big W. & T. Avery's Bullion weighing scale in wooden and glass case.

On view.

BENNETT & CO.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
LAST DAY TO-DAY!
PAUL ROBESON
in Sir Rider Haggard's
KING SOLOMON'S MINES
From TOMORROW!
ANNA NEAGLE
in Broadway's Musical Smash Hit
"IRENE"

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m
LAST DAY TO-DAY!
CESAR ROMERO
IN
TALL DARK & HANDSOME
From TOMORROW!
Deanna Durbin
in her latest and Greatest Triumph
"NICE GIRL?"
Plans open. Book Now

TO-DAY
Matinee at 12-30 noon
Naya Sansar
BOMBAY TALKIES
Leadership Production
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 p.m.
ROXY

APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE DISMISSED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The appeal filed by Bhairu Babaji Arer against the death sentence passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum, was dismissed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the vacation sitting of the High Court on Tuesday.

The accused was convicted of the murder of his cousin, Krishna Satyapa.

The prosecution story was that there was a dispute between the accused and the deceased about some "sanadi" lands standing in the name of the deceased. On November 13 last, it was alleged, the accused went to the deceased's field and killed him which he was asleep.

In confirming the conviction and sentence, their lordships held that the age of the accused, who was only 22, could not be regarded as an externating circumstance.

ACQUITTED OF BREACH OF CURFEW

A matriculation student, unable to bear the suspense regarding his results, ran out into the streets to purchase a copy of the papers. It was five minutes to 6 a. m. and he therefore came under the Curfew ban.

The Police arrested him and marched him to the nearest Police Station.

Charged with disobeying the Curfew Order, the accused stated to-day before Mr. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate Second Court, that he went out to purchase a copy of the paper being eager to see the results.

He learnt in Court that he had failed. The Magistrate acquitted him.

THEFT SENSATION AT MATUNGA P. O.

The precincts of the Matunga Post Office bore the aspect of a shrine this morning at about 8 than a place of business, when many office-going people and those going out for their morning coffee to the hotels, walked into the compound of the Post Office to find out what was attracting the crowd.

The sensation was over the disappearance of a cover containing Rs. 100 in ten-rupee notes which was apparently snatched from the hands of an aged Brahmin Madrasi cook, who had been there to have the amount insured and sent to a relative at his native place.

It appears that there was a small crowd at the Post Office and while the poor cook was trying to pick up a stamp that had fallen on the ground, holding the cover in the other hand, some one snatched it and made good his escape.

The incident has been reported to the police.

PICKING BANDS
For "WIT" Chrome Picking Bands, Leather Beltings, Bohemian Type and Chrome Spring Buffers, Laces, etc., enquire: THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., Dharavi, Bombay 17 ('Phone 39041).

PRABHAT'S
Shantaram Classic
"PADOSI"
(HINDI) To-day at 1-30
SHEJARI (Marathi)
Daily at 4 p.m.
20th WEEK
CENTRAL

EXTRA SHOW
To-day at
1-30 p.m.
SARASWATI'S
Popular
Comedy
NARAD NARADI
4th WEEK AT
MAJESTIC
Daily: 4 p.m.

HOLIDAY MATINEE
To-day at 1-30 p.m.
DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S
"KHAZANCHI"
The Favourite of Families
9 Popular Songs!
10th WEEK
KRISHNA
Daily: 4 p.m.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Hostel Students' Grievances

The Jt. Secretaries of the V. J. T. I. Hostel Students' Union, write:—

The prolonged V. J. T. I. strike in January last for the removal of the unprecedented financial imposition by the authorities on the residents of the hostel for the mere visit of the medical officer twice a week, culminating in the hunger-strike of two students and the subsequent abandonment of the same as a result of promise of sympathetic consideration by the Board, the Principal and Mr. N. M. Joshi, has not, perhaps, been erased from the memory of the public in general and the students in particular. Since the sad demise in 1937 of Dr. S. M. Joshi, the then superintendent and medical officer of the Hostel, till 1940 the residents of the hostel, in spite of repeated requests made to the authorities, had to go without any medical aid. At long lost in 1940 the authorities very graciously acceded to the incessant appeals of the students. For the mere presence of the doctor in the hostel twice a week every resident was required to pay a sum of Rs. 3/8 per term in addition to his hostel fees. The students resented this additional levy and made several representations to the authorities drawing their attention to the injustice of it. To all these appeals the authorities turned a deaf ear. The students, having exhausted all their resources to persuade the authorities to drop this unjust scheme, had to go on a strike which, as the public well remembers, culminated in the hunger-strike of two of the students. The Principal met the students and promised to do his best to persuade the authorities if they only called off the strike. The Board of Management also promised to consider their grievances sympathetically, if the strike was called off. Accordingly the students responded to the appeal enthusiastically with the full belief that the Principal and the Board of Management would keep their word and implement their promises. Representatives of the students were met by the Principal, a fresh appeal was made to the Board according to the advice of the Principal, verbal assurances of some concession were freely given, several Board meetings were held in camera, but up-to-date the decisions of the Board are kept closely guarded as a precious secret.

Recently the Secretary of the Hostel Union had an interview with the Principal to ascertain the upshot of the meetings of the Board. The interview brought out certain astounding facts which are definitely inimical to the redressal of the just grievances of the students for which they have been crying hoarse for the last 10 months. The Principal was of the opinion that the inference that the Board will be considering their case in favour of the students drawn from the phrase, "they will be considering the case sympathetically" uttered by him, was wrong. He further added that the Board did not approve of the second application of the students in which they had tried to force them to give out their decision before a certain date, viz., by the end of first week of May, which was construed as indiscipline

It is necessary here to make it quite clear that both the applications to the Board were made with the full knowledge and approval of the Principal. The long-cherished confident hopes of the students have been smashed to pieces. The authorities have once again shown the same lamentable apathy and callousness towards the legitimate grievances of the students as they showed at the beginning. It is more and more being realised that it is no use relying on the shifting words and promises of the authorities. The Principal, instead of trying to help the redressal of the legitimate grievances of the students, has betrayed the trust they had reposed in him. And therefore to awaken the dormant authorities doped in long stupor, the executive Committee of the Hostel Students' Union find no other congenial alternative than to appeal both to the present residents of the hostel and the prospective new-comers to evacuate the hostel and completely to boycott it till the authorities become conscious of their mistake and take the necessary measures to redress the grievances of the students. For the convenience of the students arrangements have already been made to accommodate them in commodious and comfortable quarters in the vicinity of the Institute. The expenses will be much less The Secretary also takes this opportunity to appeal to the Public of Bombay to give all their sympathy and their support in this endeavour of the students to get their grievance redressed.

ST. JOSEPH'S SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS

Top Lists And Annex Scholarships And Gold Medals

BOMBAY Wednesday.

The class teachers of Mr. Abdul Hamid Chhotani who topped the list in Pthe matriculation examination of the Bombay University the results of which were published this morning beamed with joy and were each like Mr. Chipps, though much less "doddery" and aged.

Mr. Chhotani (18) has carried off four scholarships and one gold medal. The prizes are: The Jairazabhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship, the Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship, the Bai Sitabhai R. Naik Scholarship and the Dinanath S Mankar gold medal.

Another student, Mr. Agha Bashey, who has also passed the matriculation examination with distinction is also a product of the same school. Aged only 16, he has won a scholarship and a gold medal for Persian.

Midwifery Examination Results

The following are the names of successful candidates at the Midwifery examination held in May by the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council:

D'Souza Florence, Hosie Ethel, Solomon Harriet, D'Souza Irene Marie, Young Elaine A., D'Souza Paulni, Rego Mary, Ramdas Serene E., Scott Maud Helen, DeSouza Maggie Teresa, Hingwe Indumati, Khandekar Parwatibai, Bhalekar Lilawatibai S., Ezekiel Annie B., Chandakkar Dwarkabai, Parghe Jayantibai M., Amolik Sushila, Moreshwar Phulwanti, Peshawe Sulochanabai, Major Vasantika S., Eruelkar Abigael S., Ruben Lizy Abrahim, Thakor Kundanben J., Naidu Bhagirathi B., Hegade Anusuyabai.

HEALTH VISITORS' EXAMINATION.

The following candidates were declared successful at the final Health Visitors' examination:—

Adhav Sarala, Shrikhande Tarabai, Tirunagari Thayaramma, Wankhade Sushila, Shrisunder Sharada V., Chaugule Sawitribai.

Shrikhande Tarabai stood first and was awarded the President Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society Gold Medal for 1941.

Bokhari For Bombay

NEW DELHI, June 10.

Mr. A. S. Bokhari, Controller of Broadcasting, leaves Delhi on Sunday, June 15, and arrives at Bombay on the following day. He will stay in Bombay till the evening of Saturday June 21 and return to Delhi on Sunday June 22.—A. P.

CHINESE SEAMEN ON TRIAL FOR DISOBEYING CAPTAIN'S ORDERS

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Forty Chinese crew of a vessel now lying in the Calcutta Port, who were arrested yesterday by the police for disobeying the lawful command of their Captain, were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and were remanded in Police custody till June 14.

Twenty-two more Chinese crew were arrested to-day for a similar offence on another vessel.—A. P

9 GREEKS IN CALCUTTA ARRESTED

CALCUTTA: June 10.

Nine Greeks were arrested to-day for creating a disturbance in Clive Street and are being detained in police lock-up.—A.P.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA

Glossary Of Technical Terms

June 10.

A revised edition of their publication: "Glossary of Technical and Vernacular Terms in Connection with Irrigation in India, together with Standard Notations," has been brought out by the Central Board of Irrigation.

The first edition was issued in 1934, but since that date many additional terms as well as definitions have been formulated.

This publication constitutes a standard reference on definitions of irrigation terms, some of which are extremely complex. Its effect will be to prevent the confusion caused by the employment within India of different terms for the same object.

Books For Political Prisoners

Mr. K B. Menon, Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, 138, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay, writes:—

I have been receiving requests for books and magazines from political prisoners from various jails in the presidency. The other day Sjts. N. M. Joshi, President of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, issued an appeal for books for these prisoners and asked them to be sent to my office. You may have seen the same published in the Bombay newspapers. If you have spare books or magazines will you please send them to me or let me know on the 'phone. Any monetary contribution to buy books will be appreciated.

BHOPAL: June 10.

Bhopal celebrated the anniversary of the accession of its ruler yesterday by making further collections for the war fund and giving an additional fillip to the State's war effort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, 12, JUNE

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. The String Quartette. 5-10 Lachhi Ram. 5-25 Mohammad Ismail. 5-40 Krishnabai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Dhani Ram. 6-30 Birha ke geet. 6-45 Ghulam Farid. 7 Pahari Folk songs. 7-15 Hindi men nai kahaniyan. 7-30 Krishnabai. 7-50 Mohammad Ismail. 8 Radhabai and Ghulam Farid. 8-15 For villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Rageshwari on the sarod. 10-10 Lachhi Ram. 10-20 Mohammad Ismail. 10-30 Radhabai. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Musical variety. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Devotional mood. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Karimkhan. 9-15 Dattoba Tawde. 9-35 Bhavgeet. 9-45 Recitations. 11 Bai Gangubai. 12 noon. The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-15 p.m. Ninu Muzumdar. 12-25 Wamanrao. 12-40 Geets. 12-50 Instrumental music. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Balwant Singh. 1-15 Dattoba Tawde. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Tufail Ali. 5-15 Nitu Mazumdar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Dattoba Tawde. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Balwant Singh. 6-25 Bachhubhai. 6-30 Children's half hour. 7 Apnu Vyayam. 7-15 Your favourites. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Bai Gangubai. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 News from Berlin. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Playhouse.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Instrumental selection. 8-15 Ghazals from the Grooves. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Khayal. 8-55 Ajanta Nritya. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Duet. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Surdas Bhajan. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Shankerrao Biniwale. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-5 Ghazal. 8-15 Sindhi Kafi. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Dattoba Tawde. 9-10 Nitu Mazumdar. 9-20 Balawant Singh. 9-30 Bai Gangubai. 10 to 10-45 As in Bombay 1.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Running commentary. 6-5 Biresh Chandra Roy. 6-20 News in Bengali. 6-25 News in English. 6-30 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Shobha Kundoo. 7-20 Deepali Taluqdar. 7-40 Suprabha Ghose. 7-45 Industrial India. 2. 8 Arati Das. 8-20 Abdul Karim Khan. 1. 8-30 News from Berlin. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 A tale of four cities. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Guest evening.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. For children. 4-30 Tea time music. 5 Shrimati Bala Tripura Sundaramma. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 S. Balachander. 6-30 Karaikal. 6-45 Shrimati A. Bala Tripura Sundaramma. 7 As it happens. 7-10 R. R. Keswamurti. 7-50 T. N. Swaminatha Pillai. 8-30 News from Berlin. 8-45 T. N. Swaminatha Pillai. 9-45 Topical talk.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail		6-00 22-00
Peshawar Express		6-15 22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-06
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

Statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION

British India during April 1941 243,777; during April 1940 178,612; since 1st September 1940 1,931,379; during the corresponding period last year 1,597,288

Indian States during April 1941 47,271; during April 1940 46,391; since 1st September 1940 406,062; during the corresponding period last year 371,387

Total—India during April 1941 291,048; during April 1940 225,003; since 1st September 1940 2,337,441; during the corresponding period last year 1,968,675.

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive totals published in the preceding month.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: June 10.

T T London on New York 4.02½/4.03½; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.30/17.40; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON RUBBER

London: June 10.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 13-9/16 buyers.

New York Cotton Exchange

ACTIVE MILL AND LOCAL BUYING

Continued Activity In Textiles

Bombay: June 11.

The American cotton markets recorded another sharp advance of 10 to 14 points for all positions on active buying by local and mill interests. Sentiment was favourably influenced by the continued activity in piecegoods market and unfavourable weather report. In the Western Belt heavy rainfalls and floods are reported. Spot Houses were moderate sellers at the advance probably against repossessions. But all offerings were easily absorbed and the session terminated at the day's best level.

Trading commenced with July contract standing at 13.49 without showing any change from its previous close This is also registered as the lowest touched during the day. Buying by mills and local interests imparted strength to the market. The firmness of Securities was another factor that accentuated buying besides those factors mentioned in para one above. At the advance Houston and other spot houses were sellers. But offerings were readily absorbed and the market continued its upward trend, July finally touching the highest for the day at 13.63 plus 14. This is also recorded as the closing level. The spot market finished at 14.21 plus 16.

Receipts and issues at all U.S. Ports totalled 16,000 and nil bales.

NEW ORLEANS: A firm market. July and October contracts closed at 13.63 plus 09 and 13.86 plus 13. The spot market closed at 13.38 plus .09.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Profit-taking on a technical theory had a depressing influence over the market besides prospects of clearing weather and increased marketings in the South-west.

STOCK EXCHANGE: The New York Stock Exchange improved to some extent on the stiffening attitude of the Government towards strikers, absence of discouraging war news and expectations of better tax programmes. The market closed with gains extending upto one dollar. U.S. Steel improved by 3/8th of a dollar.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York—Market advanced on trade and local buying. Small offerings.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Bombay: June 11.

Liverpool: June 10—

Some New York brokers expect May cotton to reach 15 cents eventually.

Reuters cables:—

New York: June 10—

The cotton market advanced on the continued activity of Worth Street, heavy rains and floods in the Western belt, and strength of securities.

The market opened steady. Prices touched now seasonal highs, mill price-fixing and commission house and local buying absorbing resumption of scale-up Houston spot house selling presumably against repossessions and scattered profit-taking. The session closed steady.

PARITY DIFFERENCES—

Broach J/A below New York July 350 cent points at Ex. 331.

Broach A/M below New York May 462 cent points at Ex. 331.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York: June 10.

July	13.63 +14
October	13.81 +14
December	13.91 +14
January	13.89 +10
March	13.97 +13
May	13.96 +12

July Highest 13.63 (at 3 p.m.); lowest 13.49 (at 10 a.m.).

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: June 10.

July	13.63
October	13.81
December	13.91
Middling Spot	14.21

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	13.63
October	13.86
December	13.97
Middling Spot	13.38

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: June 10.

11 a.m. Call. Noon call

July	13.51	13.55
October	13.68	13.73
December	13.80	13.84

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: June 10.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 16,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain, the Continent and China and Japan Nil.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay: June 11.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97/9
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95/15
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-13
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/15
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-4
3 per cent War Bonds 101/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112/10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1956 115-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: June 11.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/Bt. 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/Bt. 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/Bt. 1/6 9/32 four months.

B. C. RATES—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs. 333 1/4; D D Rs. 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2

MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 304
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4

JAVA—
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T. T. Gld 55 3/4; D. D. Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

JAPAN—
Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Bank's selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 77 1/4

BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

STOCKHOLM—
Ex-rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

SINGAPORE—
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs. 156

HONGKONG—
Ex-rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81½

SHANGHAI—
Ex-rates Sh. 0/3 15/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19
Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17

MEXICO—
Ex rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 65.04; D D Rs. 62.04

LISBON—
Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.80
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.03 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 3/8 Ready; 23 3/8 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: June 10.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 88 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 99 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 78 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£ 8 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£ 75 1/2
National Bank of India	£ 31 1/4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: June 11.

Opening higher with a firm tone in sympathy with cotton the market moved either way and closed with a steady tone. Tata Deferreds opened at 1892/8 against the previous closing of 1885 and after declining to 1875 reacted to 1885 at the close. Tata Ordinaries opened at 366/8 and after touching 363/8 improved to 365. In the Textile Group Bombay Dyeings which opened at 1012/8, advanced to 1017/8, but finally receded to 1015.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1885) 1892/8 77/8 87/8 95 85
Tata Ordinaries (365) 366/8 63/8 65 63/8 65

Tata Ordinary 365, Tata Deferred 1885, Indian Iron 30, Steel Corporation of Bengal 18/4, Bombay Dyeing 1015, Central India 262/8, Century 398/12, Gokak 201/4, Kohinoor 411/4 Simplex 114/8, Andhra Valley 1607/8, Tata Hydro 175/10, Tata Power 1590, Associated Cement 139, Belapur 201/4, Bombay Burma Old 465.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: June 11.

The cotton market presented a steady attitude in sympathy with the higher American advices. There was better demand in the Broach April/May contract, while liquidation continued in the July/August contract. July/August opened at Rs. 262/8 and came down gradually to Rs. 260 on bulls liquidation. April/May contract came down in sympathy to Rs. 242/4. But selling pressure subsided and the rate for July/August hovered around Rs. 260/8. But speculators appeared at this stage with large buying orders in April/May contract. Its rate soon firmed upto Rs. 243/12. This had its sympathetic influence over the market as a whole.

Later the rate for Broach July/August improved to Rs. 261. April/May fell back to Rs. 242/12. For sometime thereafter narrow movements were witnessed. Later there was active buying in Broach April/May contract and its rate worked up to Rs. 245/4. Closing rates at 4 p.m.:

Broach July/August	Rs.	260 12	0
Broach April/May		245 4	0
Oomra July		194 4	0
Oomra December/January		197 8	0
Bengal July		147 0	0
Bengal December/January		153 0	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 10-6-41	3948000	7479000
Receipts yesterday 10-6-41	16000	3000
Export to date 10-6-41	989000	6194000
Stock at Ports 6-6-41	3302000	2536000
Stock at interior towns do.	2551000	2216000
Stock at Liverpool 6-6-41		
Visible Supply 6-6-41		
Quantity in sight 6-6-41	11220000	13245000
Quantity out of sight 6-6-41		

BULLION MARKET

Bombay: June 11.

Both the Silver and Gold markets witnessed a very quiet session. Price variations were meagre. The rate for silver for 1st settlement opened at Rs 62/11/6, half an anna under the last close and after touching Rs. 62/11 improved to Rs. 62/12, but later fell back and remained round Rs. 62/11/6. The turnover was small.

Gold 1st settlement opened at Rs. 42/3/9 and thereafter moved between Rs. 42/3/6 and Rs. 42/4 under the influence of small evenly divided orders. There was nothing of importance to note.

The session was a very quiet one. Closing rates at 5-30 p.m.:—

Silver ready	Rs.	62 12	6
Silver 1st settlement		62 11	0
Silver 2nd settlement		62 9	0
Gold ready		42 3	9
Gold 1st settlement		42 3	9
Gold 2nd settlement		42 4	0

LONDON SILVER

London: June 10.

Spot	23 3/8
Forward	23 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London: June 10.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

A quiet tone prevailed in both the markets. Linseed Sept. contract opened at Rs. 5/11 and thereafter fluctuated between Rs. 5/11 and Rs. 5/10/9. Wheat Sept. contract stood at around Rs. 4/5. Dealers were inclined to hold aloof pending fresh incentives.

In the afternoon, Linseed and Wheat improved to Rs. 5-11-3 and Rs. 4-6-0 respectively. Closing rates:—

Linseed	Rs.	5 11	0
Wheat		4 5	9

Further Rise In Share Bazar

Textiles Rule Firm: Liquidation In Steels Well Absorbed: Firm Undertone

Bombay: June 11.

The Gujarati Group remained aggressive sellers on the Bombay Share Bazar this afternoon which checked the upward trend of the market to some extent. Newspaper reports from Japan attracted few liquidating orders in Bombay Burmah But Textiles had to toll a different tale. Reports of better cloth sales induced extensive buying.

Bombay Dyeings were in the limelight Other issues were steady in sympathy.

Tata Deferreds were in good demand at the start, but soon gave way under heavy pressure. Though both buyers and sellers were active, gradual selling became more pronounced. However after an early recession, prices recovered towards close.

The New York Stock Market improvement is attributed to the more stiff attitude towards the strikers, absence of disturbing war news and hopefulness of more lenient tax programme This resulted in a long list of advances ranging up to one dollar. U. S. Steel closed at 56 3/8 +3/8.

Tata Deferreds opened at Rs. 1930 and advanced to Rs. 1935, but fell back on heavy liquidation to Rs. 1905. Towards close it recovered again to Rs. 1927/8. Bombay Dyeings were firm throughout. Bombay Burmas and Associated Cements also closed steady. On the whole the undertone of the market was firm.

TEXTILE

Bombay: June 11.

100 Ahm. Advance		265	0
250 BOMBAY DYEING		1057	8
100 CENTURY		417	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA		295	0
100 COLABA		170	8
100 Coorla		101	0
250 David		70	10
250 Dawn		322	0
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.		1	0
100 FINLAY		182	0
100 GOKAK		207	0
1000 Hindustan		2160	0
100 Indore		75	0
100 Khatau		143	12
100 KOHINOOR		424	8
250 LAXMI X. D.		480	0
100 MORARJI		236	0
250 Model		90	0
50 MYSORE		110	0
200 NEW GREAT		407	0
100 Oosmanshahi		60	0
100 Phoenix		255	0
25 Sassoon Silk		84	0
1000 Sholapur		2825	0
50 SIMPLEX		117	8
100 SWADESHI		292	8
100 SWAN		180	0
500 Vishnu		1232	8
1000 Western		1150	0
BANKS			
50-100 BARODA		108	12
25-50 Central		45	8
500 IMPERIAL		1577	8
125-500 Imp Contrys.		387	8
50-100 India		143	0
100 RESERVE BANK		104	4
5 UNION		6	7
CEMENTS			
100 ASSOCIATED		140	12
INSURANCE			
100 Empire		662	8
15-100 JUPITER		13	8
20 Mercantile		62	8
15-75 NEW INDIA		45	8
200 Oriental		4200	0
10-50 Vulcan		8	9
ELECTRIC			
100 AHM. OLD		172	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY X-D		1807	8
10 AJMER		12	3

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: June 11.

Bombay Dyeing 1038 36 50 42 55 57/8
Century 413 12 18 13 17 16 17
Central India 295 91 95
Kohinoor 419 17/8 25 21 24/8
New Great 406 9 5 7
Simplex 118/8 17/8 18 17/8
Swadeshi 295 90 93 90 92/8
Associated Cement 140/4 139/12 141 140/12
Andhra 1507
Tramways Ordinary 132
Tata Hydro 178
Tata Power 1610 12 10
Tata Steel Defd 1930 10 25 22 30 12 26
Tata Steel Ordinary 370 68 71 67 70
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 151/4 8
Bellapur 206
Bombay Steam 316
Bombay Burma 482 75 80 77 78/12

50 BUMBAY IRAN		132	8
100 Bombay Suburban		182	8
10 Broach		13	2
100 Karachi		213	12
100 Poona		213	2
100 Surat		177	8
100 TATA HYDRO		178	0
1000 TATA POWER		1610	0
RAILWAYS			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij		893	12
100 C. Province		105	0
100 Dhond Baramati		104	0
100 Gujarat		99	8
100 Mandra Bhoi		104	0
100 Pachora Jamner		58	4
100 Sara Siraiguni		103	0
500 Tapti Valley		645	0
MININGS			
9 Burma Corporation		4	6¼
2sh. Indian Copper		2	0 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel		30	2
10 SHIVRAJPUR		29	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF		1925	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD		370	0
10 Steel Corporation		18	6
MISCELLANEOUS			
100 ALCOCK X.D.		545	0
10 Air Services		3	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR		206	8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.		595	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM		516	0
125 B. Burma		478	12
125 B. Burma Cont.		171	14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol		3	8
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE		8	0
100 IND. BLEACHING X-D		127	0
50 Ind Invest. Trust		44	0
100 Indian Radio Def.		510	0
100 Indian Radio Ord.		523	12
100 Port Canning		87	0
30 PREMIER CON.		94	8
15 SCINDIA		19	13
25 Tata Oil		42	4
100 Wimco		192	0
PREFERENCE			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley		1570	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam		313	12
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)		76	4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)		636	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st		116	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd		108	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		156	14
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power		1580	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st		212	10
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd		151	8
7 p.c. Vishnu		753	12
DEBENTURES			
6 p.c. Andhra Valley		101	4
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley		101	2
4 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.		105	0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone		49	2
5 p.c. Sholapur		70	12

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 6th June 1941.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,62,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		100,50,25,000
Loans against Securities per contra		
Acceptances for Constituents		
Sundries		1,24,22,000
	Rupees	112,99,47,000

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	58,58,28,000	
Other Authorised Investments	1,15,47,000	59,73,75,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	8,10,72,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	27,61,38,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,24,33,000	40,96,43,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		
Dead Stock		1,78,64,000
Sundries		06,07,000
Bullion		
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	8,13,59,000	
Balances with other Banks	1,30,99,000	9,44,58,000
	Rupees	112,99,47,000

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. and the Tata Power Company, Limited report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

23rd Week (ended June 10)—	
1939	13,324,600
1940	15,970,300
1941	19,021,100
Total for 23 weeks (1st Jan. to date)—	
1939	311,765,000
1940	310,569,420
1941	419,735,800

For the calendar month of May 1941, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 85,054,300 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 73,486,766.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: June 11.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 75/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 82/8

Tone:—Steady.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 6th day of June 1941.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	12,44,63,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	259,70,23,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	18,08,35,000
Total Notes issued	290,23,21,000
Total Liabilities	290,23,21,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 55.236 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
(b) Held outside India	
Sterling Securities	118,79,95,000
Total of A.	163,21,38,000
B. Rupee Coin	35,70,15,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	91,31,68,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	
Total Assets	290,23,21,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 6th June 1941.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt. of India	6,31,29,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,02,10,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,24,31,000
(b) Banks	26,74,97,000
(c) Others	3,63,82,000
Bills Payable	48,00,000
Other Liabilities	5,27,97,000
Rupees	58,72,46,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	12,22,49,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	22,14,000
Rupee Coin	6,88,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,39,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	—
(b) External	—
(c) Government Treasury Bills	—
Balances held abroad*	36,12,47,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	50,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	—
Investments	7,98,87,000
Other Assets	1,56,22,000
Rupees	58,72,46,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities

Bombay Yarn Quotations

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: June 11.

Yarn No.	June	August	October
6 1/2s.	137	138	139
10 1/2s.	155	156	157
20 1/2s.	230	233	235
40s.	350	353	356

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: June 11.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Ready Bond Rs. 9/2
Shipment June Rs. 8/13 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 14/2 to 14/12
Ready large grain Rs. 14/13 to 16/7.
Tone:—Steady.

OVER THOUSAND YEARS AGO

the sages of India discovered Makaradhwaja. Few medicines have had such a long trial. Physicians of all schools now recognize it as a valuable remedy and prescribe it in various diseases. Makaradhwaja in its original form is an inert drug and has to be ground extremely fine before it is fit for administration. But it cannot be ground fine enough by pestle and mortar however much one may try. What seems impalpable to the naked eye proves to be a mass of rough grains under the microscope. This is why Makaradhwaja so often fails to act. To be certain, one should use

Anumakaradhwaja

which is the pure Shadguna gold-treated variety reduced by a powerful disintegrative process to particles of infinitesimal size and of greatly increased activity.

A Phial Contains 14 Tablets (7 full doses)

CALCUTTA ● BENGAL CHEMICAL ● : BOMBAY

Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY. Princess Street, Bombay 2.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S WAR PURPOSES FUND

Banker's Order

(Please Write Legibly)

To

The _____

(Name of Bank) _____

(Address) _____

(Station) _____

To debit of my account please pay to the Joint Honorary Treasurers, His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Auditor General's Office, New Delhi. on the (date) of * each month / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly the sum of Rs. (in words)— _____ as my *non-recurring / recurring contribution towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund

(Particular objects may be specified below**)

Signature _____

Address _____

Dated _____ 194 .

**PARTICULAR OBJECTS:—

General War Purposes.
Purchase of Aircraft.
Motor Ambulances.
Indian or British Red Cross.
Amenities for Troops Fund.
King George's Fund for Sailors.
Army, Navy & Air Force Comforts Funds.
Royal Indian Navy.
Indian Comforts Fund (for Lascars.)

RANGOON BISHOP IN CAR ACCIDENT

RANGOON: June 10.

Reverend West, the Bishop of Rangoon, met with a motor accident last evening, while driving in his car. He was admitted as an in-patient in the General Hospital.

It is stated this afternoon that although his condition is considered to be serious, the progress is being maintained.—A. P.

Munshi Leaving For Wardha

Mr. K. M. Munshi arrived in Bombay from Nainital by the Frontier Mail this morning and is leaving for Wardha by the Nagpur Express this evening.

Mr. Munshi is better in health, thanks to the rest after his release from jail.

NEW YORK COTTON 19 POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

New York, June 11

Previous closing	10.63
To-day's opening	10.76
Difference	+13
To-day's closing	13.82
Difference	+19

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 263-0
Broach April/May	Rs. 247-8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 11

The New York cotton was more active to-day following increased local and outside support with expectations of favourable Washington developments while the strength of securities was also a helpful factor.

Trading in July began at 13.76 i.e. 13 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying with good outside support.

The following are opening ranges:—

July 13.76/75
October 13.91/90
December 14.02/01

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, June 11

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta June/July (£18 9/16) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Groundnut Coromandal June/July (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee June (£49 nominal) £49 nominal
Lightning June (£45 nominal) £45 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 5/8d buyers) 13 9/16d buyers
Forward October December (13 5/8d buyers) 13 3/8d paid and buyers

LONDON METALS

Tin (£268 1/2 buyers; £258 3/4 sellers. Steady) £266 buyers; £266 1/4 sellers Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 13 sh

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, June 11

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, June 11

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London, June 11

London Gold (£8 8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER
London, June 11

Spot (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil
Forward (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32) 0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, June 11

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, June 11

The following are opening quotations:—

General Motors dol 39 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 27 1/4
United States Steel Common dol 56 3/8
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

BOMBAY GOVT. COMMERCIAL DIPLOMA RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the Government Commercial Diploma Examination held in April, 1941:

BOMBAY CENTRE

First Class: Mr. Ramnath Vitthal Saudagar.

Second Class: Messrs. Arthur John, Joshi Karunashanker Kashiram, Padwal Balvant Atmaram, Pari Durgappa Ramchandra, Shukla Shivkumar Devkrishna, Vachharajani Jyotirvadan Mahipatral, Varde Bhalchandra Vasantrao.

Pass Class: Messrs. Inani Mohanlal Krishnagopal, Rawani Laxmidas Chatrabhuj, Chitnis Vinayak Purushottam, Kulkarni Madhava Balkrishna, Trivedi Dinkerray Narmadashanker, Vaidya Dinanatha Bhargav, Gadkary Ramchandra Balkrishn.

POONA CENTRE

Second Class: Messrs. Choughuie Ramkrishna Jagannath, Gadre Pandurang Vishwanath, Gangal Raghunath Hari, Joglekar Yeshvant Raghunath, Kale Shrikrishna Vasudeo, Kangude Ganpat Maruti, Kholgade Madhukar Vishnu, Kulkarni Chintaman Mahadeo, Mehta Gopinath Narayan, Tamhankar Rajaram Krishna, Tavildar Shriniwas Raghavendra.

Pass Class: Messrs. Bedagkar Malhar Shankar, Danke Dattatraya Balbhim, Datir Ganesh Dattatraya, Joshi Gangadhar Vishwnath, Mirji Shriniwas Hanamant, Ransing Dattatraya Baburao, Godse Chintaman Dattraya, Hardikar Pratap Laxman, Havaldar Krishnaji Jagannath, Herkal Venkatesh Vyasacharya, Jehagirdar Vedawyas Dhondacharya, Khadilkar Jagannath Gopal, Kulkarni Janardan Keshav, Lele Vinayak Raghunath, Masurkar Laxmikant Manohar, Naralkar Mohan Dattatraya, and Tanavade Trimbak Dattatraya.

The results of a few candidates have been reserved.

Delhi T. U. C. Conference

General Secretary, Delhi, T. U. C. writes:

The Delhi Provincial Trade Union Conference was held on the 8th June in Delhi under the presidentship of Comrade Chando Bibi. Several resolutions moved by Com. K. P. Shankara, Ajit Das Gupta, Com. Mahabharat and others were passed in which a full exposition was made of the attitude of the D. P. T. U. C. towards War, detention with or without trial of Labour and other leaders by India Defence Act, Dearness Allowance, Nagpur Textile Workers' Strike, shooting of the unarmed work-strikers by the Indore Police, Communal Harmony, Trade Union Unity, Social Insurance Scheme against the risk of sickness, invalidity unemployment, old age, increment of workers' wages, etc., and equal rights of men and women in the economic and political field.

A Provincial Council has been formed with the elected representatives of different affiliated Trade Unions and co-opted members and election of the following office-bearers was made:—

President: Chando Bibi.
Vice-Presidents: Fazle Karim and Hukum Singh.
General Secretary: Ajit Das Gupta.
Assistant General Secretaries: Jagodish and Tikaran.
Treasurer: K. P. Shankara.

Will You Loan Your Sewing Machine?

The Sewing Group of the Bombay Women's Auxiliary Corps would be grateful for the loan of sewing machines by the week, month or for the duration. This Group which works in the War Supplies Depot in the Town Hall is under the leadership of Mrs. Willoughby Laws who will guarantee to take great care of any sewing machines lent for the use of the group.

THE VICTORY STALL

Lady Lumley who takes very keen interest in the Victory Stall has kindly arranged to have consignments of fresh flowers sent from Ganeshkhind every Tuesday and Thursday morning for sale at the Stall. These flowers will prove a great attraction for the Stall and a great help to Bombay housewives during these dark and flowerless monsoon days. The organisers of the Stall have decided to keep the Stall open on Thursday morning although it is a holiday for the convenience of those who cannot usually get to the Victory Stall during the morning but it will not be open on Thursday afternoon this week.

"Bombay Contribution To Urdu Theatre"

P. E. N. PUBLIC LECTURE

Mr. Syed Badshah Husain of Hyderabad (Deccan), a member of the All-India Centre of the P. E. N. Association of leading writers and editors, will lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. on "Bombay's Contribution to the Urdu Theatre."

The lecture, which is under P. E. N. auspices, will be given at the International Book House, Ash Lane, Mahatma Gandhi Road, under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Gyani, M.A., of the Prince of Wales Museum. The public are welcome.

SHIPPING NEWS.

EXPORTS

Bombay: June 11.

22 bls raw cotton Voikart Bros; 8500 bls raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 1500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 41 cases bristles B Phillips; 1000 bls raw cotton N Nagsee and Co; 200 bls raw cotton C Jethabhai and Co; 34 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 500 bls raw cotton Anderson Clayton and Co; 1500 bls raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 400 bls cotton waste Barot Bros and Co; 100 bls cotton grey yarn Jethabhai Jeevan and Co; 100 bls cotton grey yarn Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 20 bls tanned cow hides D Abraham and Sons; 20 bls sheep skin tanned Fakimahomed Janmahomed.

IMPORTS

Bombay, June 11

340 pkgs condensed milk; 32 cases pencil sharpeners; 34 cases cotton towels; 35 cases cotton and rayon mixed yarn; 60 cases thrown silk yarn; 80 bales raw silk; 50 bundles sugarcandy; 41 cases toys; 187 rolls mattings; 106 cts ply-chestwoods; 480 cases window glass; 33 cases lead pencils; 319 cases transparent paper; 130 bales strawboard; 140 cases brass wire; 200 drums aniline dyes; 97 cases earthenware; 200 bales strawboard paper; 50 bundles mosquito spiral; 88 bales sulphite paper; 40 cases playing cards; 173 bags empty glass bottles; 167 cases cellophone paper; 30 cases safety matches; 225 cases beer; 49 cases bicycle lamps; 338 cts tiles; 95 pcs daroo logs; 200 cases sanitary napkins; 543 cases sheet glass; 88 bags glass bottles; 97 cases rayon goods; 104 cases iron wood screws; 72 bales woollen yarn; 60 bales worsted yarn; 47 cases lamp cord; 37 cases woollen and rayon mixed yarn; 939 cases glassware; 120 cases cotton and rayon mixed pcegoods; 60 cases glass bulbs; 64 cases empty tin can; 116 cases nut buttons; 102 cases bicycle fittings and parts; 700 cases hurricane lanterns; 560 bags superphosphate of lime; 84 cases enamelled-ware; 643 cases percelainware; 1373 cases rayon pcegoods; 162 cases cigarettes; 565 cases cotton yarn; 244 cases elect goods; 225 cases elect bulbs; 62 cases flash light bulbs; 50 cases night lamps; 250 bags stone powder; 30 cases canvas shoes; 317 cases fire crackers; 184 drums dyestuffs; 51 pkgs provision, sauce and pickles; 89 cases weaving machinery, aces; 194 cases iron tape nut; 66 bags damar batu; 35 cases bronge powder; 73 bundles copper rods; 125 cases glass bangles; 50 casks white lead; 160 drums sulphur black; 1679 bags copra; 183 cases padlocks; 1275 bundles flat bar; 100 bales black cotton lasting; 50 bags cow glue; 194 cases cell bangles; 210 cases glass empty ink bottles; 256 cases bolts and nuts; 38 cases brass tube; 40 cases shuttles; 200 brls red lead; 83 cases lanterns; 3711 cases cotton pcegoods; 236 bales wln pcegoods; 790 bales staple fibre yarn; 2072 cases rayon yarn; 152 cases staple fibre pcegoods; 65 jottas broken glass; 107 cases cotton goods; 475 bags betelnuts; 100 cases wire nail; 158 pkgs brass rods; 73 pkgs cop per rods; 58 cases copper rollers; 704 coils galvd iron wire; 324 bundles galvd plain iron sheets; 260 bales cotton fents; 93 cases bobbins.

N. E. School Scores At Thana

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, June 11

From amongst the three High Schools in Thana, the New English School registered the highest percentage in its Matric passes, the percentage being 62.5 25 candidates having passed out of 40 sent up. The B. J. High School, a Government-run school, comes next with its percentage of 52.9, 41 students including 13 girls coming off successful out of 79 sent up. The M. H. High School got a percentage of 50, 14 students having passed out of 28. Looking to the University result, the results are considered as fairly satisfactory by the school authorities.

CHOLERA ATTACKS

Cholera seems to be rearing up its head again as during the past couple of days, two deaths from cholera were reported as having occurred in bazar area. The Municipal Sanitary Staff, however, are leaving no stone unturned to check the evil. No fresh attacks have been reported yesterday and to-day.

35 candidates out of 36 sent up by the Babu Panalal P. Jain High School passed the Matriculation Examination this year.

Out of the twenty students of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali that had appeared for this year's Matriculation Examination 19 have come out successful, two of whom have scored a total of over 500 marks and 10 others have scored a total of over 400 marks.

Parle-Andheri Municipality

(From A Correspondent)

Sjt. C. D. Barfiwalla vacated the chair when a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the administration of the municipality was moved by the Congress Party before the general meeting of the Parle Andheri Municipality on Sunday last. Sjt. C. D. Barfiwalla presided.

In the absence of Sjt. Barfiwalla Mr Madhavrao Dixit's name was proposed for the chair and he occupied the chair and the Congress Party's motion was passed.

King's Birthday Honours

(Continued from page 1)

India in the Department of Supply; Alfred Charles Turner, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department.

Rao Bahadur Vapal Pangunni Menon, lately Joint Secretary to the Governor-General (Reforms); Maj-Gen. Hugh Stott, Indian Medical Service, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and lately Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar; Alexander Duncan, Agent and General Manager, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Calcutta; Lt.-Col. Leslie Eric Barton, Indian Political Service, Resident for the Eastern States;

Duncan MacLachlan, I.C.S. Commissioner, Central Division Poona, Bombay;

William Douglas Tomkins, lately Secretary, Ministry of Supply Mission to India; Brigadier Richard Dean Townsend Woolfe, Controller-General of Clothing and lately Deputy Director of Ordnance Services, General Headquarters, India;

John Philip Sargent, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India;

Commodore Thomas Maxwell Stuart Milne-Henderson, Chief of Staff, Royal Indian Navy; Giles Frederick Squire, Indian Political Service, His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Khorasan

Yeshwant Narayan Sukthankar, I.C.S., Tea-Controller for India.

Cecil Edward Aitken, Indian Service of Engineers, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department; Sr. Diwan Bahadur Rasipur Varada Krishna Ayyar, Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Department, and Secretary to the Madras Legislature; Kunwar Jasbir Singh, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of United Provinces in the Information Department; Lt.-Col. Desmond Fitz-John Fitzmaurice, Royal Engineers (retired), Master, Security Printing and Controller of Stamps Lt.-Col. Codanda Madiah Gnapathy, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Madras; Lt.-Col. George Verghese, I.M.S., Director of Health and inspector-General of Prisons Orissa; Lt.-Col. Cameron MacDonald Nicol, I.M.S. lately Director of Public Health, Punjab;

Hardit Singh Malik, I.C.S., Indian Trade Commissioner in New York;

John Cadwagan Powell-Price, I.E.S. Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces; Engineer Capt. George Lewis Annett, head of the Engineering Branch, Royal Indian Navy; William Kirpatrick, Indian Service of Engineers, officiating Chief Engineer, Sind; Frank Herbert Graham Taylor, Indian Police Deputy Inspector-General of Police C. P. and Berar; Ernest William Cornish Wace, Indian Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police Punjab; Lt.-Col. Mark Alleyne Nicholson, I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer in Central India and Residency Surgeon, Indore; Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, member of the Legislative Assembly, North-West Frontier Province. William Meiklejohn, Indian Forest Service, Senior Conservator of Forests, Eengal, Arthur William Henry Dean, Indian Service of Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Delhi; Cyril Frederick Channington Beeson, Indian Forest Service, Forest Entomologist and Conservator of Forests, Government of India; Stanely Webb-Johnson, Second Solicitor to the Government of India;

Jehangir Jivaji Ghandy, General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., Jamshedpur, Bihar;

Bertie Aylmer Crampton Neville, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bengal;

Geoffrey William Tyson, Editor, 'Capital', Secretary of the Public Relations Sub-Committee and the Calcutta War Committee, Bengal.

TO BE C. B. E.

(COMMANDERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE)

Henry Ward Lionel Kearns, lately Member, Ministry of Supply Mission to India; Cecil Ralph Townshend Congreve, Planter, Madras; Lt.-Col. William Loftus Crawford, Planter, Mysore State; Rai Bahadur Norbhu Dhondup British Trade Agent, Yatung, and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim; William Robert Watt Director, British India Corporation Cawnpore.

TO BE O. B. E.

Lt.-Col. Thomas Howard Battye, Director of Statistics, Government of India in the Department of Supply; Khambadkone Bhwanishankar Rao, lately Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Government of India; Arthur Lowe Collet, Registrar, Original Side, Calcutta High Court, Bengal; Narasingha Malla Ugal Sanda Deb, Zamindar, Jhargram, Midnapore District, Bengal; Eric Edmund Leigh Grundy, Principal, Technical School Jamalpur, E. I. Railway; Captain Mervyn Stockton Harvey Jones, Guardian to the Maharajkumar of Udaipur (Mewar); Lt.-Col. Joseph Martin Reeves Hennessy, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Jubbulpore, C. P. and Berar;

Thomas Raiph Sneyd Kynnersley, Chief Engineer, Concrete Association of India, Bombay;

Tolaram Jethanc Mirchandani, Superintending Engineer, Electricity Department, Madras, Har Govind Misra, Proprietor, Misra Hosiery Mills, Cawnpore, U. P.; Edward Penderel Moon, I. C. S., Secretary to H. E. the Governor of the Punjab; Charles Henry Devere Moss, Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Sind; John Patrick Nicholson, Collector and District Magistrate, Budaun, U. P., Khan Bahadur Shaikh Nur Muhammad, Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, Punjab;

Basav Prabhu Lakhamgauda, Sar Desai of Vanthuri, Belgaum District, Bombay;

Frank Henry Charles Raynor, Indian Police, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Orissa; Steven Noel Russell, I. C. S. Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum, Bihar; John Charles Liddell O'Neil Shaw, Indian Police, Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province; Major Frederick Augustus Berrill Sheppard, I. M. S., District Medical Officer, Madura, Madras; Benjamin Alexander Smellie, Deputy Commissioner C. P. and Berar; John Rouse Stapleton, Station Director, All-India Radio, Calcutta (on leave); Cecil Owen Tattersall, Assistant Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing Cawnpore; Major George Frederick Taylor, Indian Army (12th Frontier Force Regiment), Commandant, Kurram Militia, N.-W. F. P.; Humphrey Trevelyan, Indian Political Service, Deputy Commissioner, Bahawalpur; Cadanbi Seshachar Venkatachar, I. C. S., lately Agent to the Government of India in British Malaya; Harold Willocks, Indian Service of Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, Central Public Works Department;

Alexander Andrew Wilson, General Manager, Messrs. Mazagon Dock, Ltd., Bombay;

Capt. Edmund Arabin Wimberley, Royal Engineers, Deputy Mint Master, Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, lately Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Northern Circle, Agra.

TO BE M.B.E.

Miss Elizabeth Isabel Hamilton-Browne, Women's Medical Service, Lady Assistant to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Punjab; Rani Phul Kumari of Sheikot Estate, Dhampur, Bijnor District, U. P.; Aodul Rahman Khan Chib, Bahadur, Colonel in the Alwar State Forces, Army Minister, Alwar State; Zinba Kundan Lal Aggarwal, Indian Forest Service, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab; Vernon Thomas Bayley, Indian Police, Assistant Director Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, (on leave); Arthur Costello Beatson, Temporary Officer Supervisor, Quarter-Master-General's Branch, General Headquarters, India; Baba Jaswant Singh Bedi Landlord, Montgomery, Punjab;

Khan Bahadur Ismail Saheb Madarsaheb Bedrekar, Honorary First Class Magistrate, Bijapur, Bombay;

Hugh Kenneth Bennett, Officiating Temporary Deputy Mint Master, and lately Head Engineer of His Majesty's Mint, Calcutta;

Bisheswarnath Makhanlal Bhargava, Secretary, Union Bank of India, Ltd, Bombay;

Hon. Capt. Risaldar-Major Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sant Singh Chimni, Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Gujranwala, Punjab Major George Weston Clements, Superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore, Madras; Rai Bahadur Lala Debi Prasad, Rais, Muzaffarnagar, U. P.;

Marshal D'Mello, Proprietor Casion Printing Works, Fort Bombay;

Ernest Patrick Drake, Officer Supervisor and Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in India, Jacob Fernandes, Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras; Henry John Gasson, Deputy Commissioner of Excise Madras; Terrence Patrick Gateley Electrical Engineer, Central Public Works Department; Robert Charles George, Deputy Superintendent of Police (retired), Motor Vehicles Inspector, Amraoti, C. P. and Berar; Ivan Stanley Gonsalves, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department; Francis James Gossip, Livestock Expert to the Government of Bengal; Sydney Botevyle Hickin, Executive Engineer, Barrage Division Sind.

Carl Ronald Hope-Johnstone Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Home Department (Political) Bombay;

Capt. John Baron Howes, Indian Political Service, Publicity Officer, Persian Gulf; Paul Thangaswami Jesh Doss, Medical Officer of Health, Secunderabad Cantonment, Hyderabad (Deccan); Charles St. Denys Jordan, Sales Manager, North Western Railway, Lahore; Gian Chand Kapur, Field Accounts Officer, Indian Contingent in Europe; Captain Edward Dunbar Lakin, Staff Captain, Master-General of the Ordance Branch, General Headquarters India;

William John Laxton, Superintendent, Central Prison, Belgaum, Bombay;

Sardar Jagjit Singn Man, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Honorary Magistrate, Sheikhupura, Punjab; Cecil Herbert Marrow, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, East Indian Railway, Calcutta; Diwan Wazir Chand Mehra, Indian Police, District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, Hangu North-west Frontier Province, Dorab Byramjee Moddie Chief Representative, Messrs. K. Sorabjee and Son, Labour Contractor, E B Railway, Santahar Bengal; Mohammad Shoaib Controller, Army Factory Accounts, Lieutenant Sayyad Mubarik Ali Shah, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Gujrat, Punjab; Khan Bahadur Khan Murtaza Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner Baluchistan; Nasim Husain, Private Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London; John William Nicholson, Lately Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Supply Mission to India; Khan Bahadur Nuruzzaman, Zamindar, Bhola, Bakarganj, Bengal; Bulchand Shivdasani Parsram, Medical Officer, R. B. Udhavdas Tarachand Hospital, Shikarpur, Sind;

VICEROY'S HONOURS LIST

SIMLA, June 11.

Following birthday honours are announced:—

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Raja Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanja Raja of Daspalla.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the Title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, upon Sardar Bahadur Jam Jan Muhammad Khan Walad Muhammad Sharif Junejo, member of the Sind Legislative Assembly, Zamindar, Sind.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rani, as a personal distinction, upon Dhanraj Kunwar Devi, Zamindarin, Korba Estate, Bilaspur District, and Berar.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction upon Mr. Vasudeo Vishnu Mirashi, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Morris College, Nagpur, and Berar.

DEWAN BAHADURS

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon Sri Rao Bahadur V. P. P. Pillai, Collector and District Magistrate (retired), Guntur, Madras; Captain Rao Bahadur P. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Civil Surgeon (retired) Madras, Sri Rao Bahadur Mothey Gangaraju, Merchant, Ellore, West Godavari District, Madras; Rai Bahadur Brij Chand Sharma, Dewan, Karauli State, Rajputana; Rao Bahadur Motibhai Otambhai Patel, Dewan Jawhar State; Lt.-Col. Rao Bahadur G. N. Naidu, Assistant Director of Postal Services, General Headquarters, India, and lately Deputy Director-General (War), Posts and Telegraphs.

SARDAR BAHADURS

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Sardar Sahib Sardar Rajwant Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, District Board, Gujranwala, Punjab; Sardar Sahib Bhai Harbhajan Singh Grewal, in-charge, Civil Hospital, Gojra Lyallpur District, Punjab; Sardar Indar Singh, Sessions Judge, Jind State, and lately Subordinate Judge, Punjab; Mr. Rachpal Singh, Indian Police, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Western Section, Hoshangabad, and Berar; Sardar Sahib Bahadur Singh, Executive Engineer, Central Public Works Department, New Delhi.

TO BE KHAN BAHADUR

BOMBAY, SIND, MADRAS, C. P. AND BERAR

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon Khan Sahib Muhammad Azimatullah Khan Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Madras; Khan Sahib Moulvi Muhammad Sahib Bahadur Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras; Mr. Abdul Rahiman Haji Oosman Sait, Landlord and Excise Contractor, Belgaum, Bombay; Khan Sahib R. D. Taraporewalla, Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Bombay, Khan Sahib A. Edulji Kately, Superintendent (officiating), Nasik Road Central Prison Bombay Khan Sahib Muhammad Fazlul Karim Khan, Provincial Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner Betul, C. P. and Berar; Khan Sahib Moulvi Syed Abdul Wahid, Senior Indian Assistant, School Section, Mayo College, Ajmer.

RAWALPINDI.—Four Khaksars of Rawalpindi were arrested under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules. The police raided about a dozen places in different parts of the town and searched houses of prominent Khaksar leaders of Rawalpindi and are reported to have seized Khaksar literature in addition to uniforms and belchas.—A.P.

Victory Of Democracy Will Bring Freedom To India

British Women Call Upon Indian Sisters To "Win War" Efforts

LONDON, June 10.

The following message has been addressed to Indian women over the signatures of Lady Violet Bonham Carter, Dame Elizabeth Cadbury, Miss Thelma Cazalet M.P., Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. H. Gray, Lady Hartog, Mrs. Dorothy Jayaratnam, Mr. G. Lansbeter, Lady Layton, Miss Picton Turbervill, Lady Procter and Miss D. Solomon:—

"We who count many Indian women among our friends feel compelled by the urgency of the time to send you this message. In the front line ourselves, we watch the battle zones extending further eastward from day to day.

We have entered the most critical phase of the war and we do not think that India realises her danger. We believe that your peril is no less great than ours. We know how passionately you hate war. We hate war too.

Much of the national and international work of our women's organisations in the last 20 years has been work for peace. We have no illusions about war. We feel it a terrible indictment of our generation that civilised man should again have recourse to the use of brute force as the instrument of policy.

WE SHARE MEN'S BURDEN

Yet British women have entered on the war in full responsibility of citizenship. The alternative seemed to us worse than death.

Side by side with our men we are shouldering the burdens and braving the perils of the struggle. Nor would the women have otherwise.

Women workers in civil defence from ambulance drivers and air raid wardens down to the youngest telephonist work undaunted through the heaviest raids in spite of the nearness of bombs, the raging of fires, the destruction alike of historic treasures and humble homes and the shattering of poor human bodies.

None of these sights have unnerved the women of Britain. We say this in no proud or boastful spirit but only to try to make you realise what may come to India. Do not say to yourselves 'it could not happen here.'

The British Commonwealth is confronted by the most mighty military machine the world has known. You have seen for yourselves one country after another enslaved.

"A WARNING IN TIME"

After Europe, Asia is now becoming involved. We beg of you to be warned in time and to join in the united effort to preserve the safety of your country.

We are told that some of you say that this is war of British imperialism and that, therefore, Indian nationalists can have no part in it. We do not think that many of you can really believe this in your hearts.

In his broadcast on May 27th President Roosevelt said 'To-day the whole world is divided between human slavery and human freedom.' On which side does India stand? Without victory for democracy there can be no Indian freedom and we assure you in all sincerity that never was there so much goodwill to India so much sympathy with Indian aspiration as is to be found in Britain to-day.

Britain wants India to be a free and equal partner in the Commonwealth. We realise all present difficulties and are doing our best to help on a solution. But the supreme need of the moment is union for victory.

May it not be with you as with us that differences between political parties can be laid aside for the time to face the common danger? And when victory comes, none will be found who wish to dispute India's claim to her place among free nations, freely co-operating to plan a wiser world."—Reuter.

Coal, Gas And Light To Be Rationed

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 11.

"Coal, gas and light will be rationed," reveals Mr. Maurice Webb Political Correspondent of the "Daily Herald," this morning. An official announcement in this connection is expected shortly.

This new move of the Government to conserve coal supply to the United States will be linked up with the Ministry of Fuel. This new department will take full control of coal, petrol, electricity and gas supplies and plan their distribution and use in relation to the demands of war industries.

The Fuel Minister is likely to be a prominent figure in the industry.

MONSOON DISAPPEARS?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Stories of floods, gales and tornadoes pour in from the South, North and East of India; but here in Bombay men and women have to stew in their own sweat.

After a false and impetuous start the Monsoon has tailed off. A downpour of well over 5 inches in less than 48 hours was enthusiastically hailed as a good opening score, but the monsoon has not fulfilled its promise despite the wooing and wheedling of the Meteorological Experts.

As day follows day the chances of a generous shower become remoter and remoter. The conditions to-day, according to Dr. Savur of the Colaba Observatory, are distinctly less favorable than yesterday. He, however, thinks it possible that there may be light showers in the night. He does not regard a break of four or five days as anything unusual.

Meanwhile the heat is playing havoc with our skins and our nerves; nor is the rapid rise and fall of the mercury conducive to health or comfort.

On Tuesday, June 3, Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 92 deg. Two days later this had gone down by 7 deg. to 87.2. We are now 5 deg. up again at 92, which is 4 deg. above normal. The minimum was also five deg. above normal at 83.6.

MONSOON STRONG AND ACTIVE

POONA: June 11

All-India Weather Summary

The Monsoon has been strong in Malabar and active in North-East India, United Provinces, East Punjab, Central Provinces and West Central India. There have also been local showers in Hyderabad, Mysore, North Madras Coast and a few falls of rain in East, Rajputana, Konkan, South-East Madras and Madras Deccan.

The Chief amounts of Rainfall are: Cox's Bazar 5 inches; Cochin 4, Cherrapunji, Mussooree, Seoni, Calicut and Cuddapah 3; Dibrugarh and Ranchi 2 each; Narayanganj, Jalpaiguri, Gaya and Mercara 1 1/2 each; Sibsagar, Barisal, Chandbali, Cuttack, Dehra Dun, Dalhousie and Trivandrum 1 each.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: There will be locally heavy rain in Assam, South-East Bengal and Malabar during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11th June, 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.043 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.3 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 92.0 deg. (3.7 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 83.6 deg. (5.4 above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 148 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 25 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7.
Rain in 24 hrs. 0.00 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 5.84".
Total rainfall during the year 5.91".
Weather Remark: Variable sky.

All-India Weather

POONA, June 11

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, together with rainfall departure from normal since 1st June, 1941:—

	Maximum	Minimum	Past 24 hrs.	Since June 1 Departure	from normal.
Chittagong	85	76	0.4	7.1	+1.2
Calcutta	94	80	0.8	4.3	+1.5
Cuttack	94	76	1.0	2.3	+0.3
Ranchi	87	71	1.5	3.8	+2.4
Patna	99	82	0.2	0.5	—0.7
Benares	95	78	0.2	3.2	+3.1
Allahabad	92	80	—	1.3	—
Cawnpore	91	78	0.7	1.7	+1.2
Lucknow	91	78	T	1.6	+1.2
Agra	99	83	0.1	1.0	+0.8
Bareilly	89	76	0.5	4.0	+3.1
Delhi	93	79	—	2.9	+2.5
Ambala	97	76	0.8	3.7	+3.6
Lahore	102	84	—	0.1	—0.1
Sialkot	99	83	—	0.3	+0.2
Rawalpindi	102	83	—	0.3	+0.2
Lyallpur	102	86	—	—	—0.1
Peshawar	102	86	—	—	—0.2
Jubbulpore	93	77	0.1	3.2	+2.9
Nagpur	92	77	—	1.4	—0.8
Bombay	92	84	—	5.8	+1.9
Ratnagiri	90	83	—	14.6	+5.7
Ahmednagar	97	76	—	—	—2.1
Poona	90	76	—	2.1	+0.4
Sholapur	101	78	—	0.2	—1.9
Hyderabad (Deccan)	97	74	0.6	0.9	—0.9
Bangalore	79	68	0.6	2.4	+0.8
Mysore	81	69	T	2.9	+1.5
Madras	99	73	0.3	1.5	+0.8
Simla	67	59	0.6	4.1	+2.9
Colombo	88	76	0.4	3.1	—0.9
Bhavnagar	110	85	—	—	—0.7
Jacobabad	111	94	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	112	81	—	—	—0.5
Karachi	91	83	—	—	—0.1
Rajkot	102	82	—	—	—0.3
Ahmedabad	103	—	—	—	—0.2
Bhopal	82	73	0.3	0.7	
Akola	101	84	—	0.4	—1.0
Amraoti	97	78	—	0.4	—1.0
Mahableshwar	70	65	0.1	14.8	+7.8
Baroda	103	83	—	0.1	
Cherrapunji	75	65	3.8	39.7	+11.3
Dalhousie	75	53	0.9	3.8	+2.8
Jodhpur	106	85	—	—	—0.2
Gwalior	98	87	—	1.0	

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11/6/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.0 deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON SEEDS

London: June 10.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/6 June/July quoted.
Wheat Barletta Russ

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

3rd GRAND ANNIVERSARY ATTRACTION 3rd

BETTE DAVIS

GEO. BRENT
OF "DARK VICTORY" AND "THE OLD MAID"
MARY ASTOR
Lucile Watson Hattie McDaniel
DIRECTED BY EDMUND GOULDING
Director of "Dark Victory" and "The Old Maid"
A WARNER BROS.-FIRST NAT'L PICTURE

we're off by
THE "DECCAN QUEEN"

THIS FAST AND COMFORTABLE TRAIN DE LUXE LEAVES BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY EVENING RETURNING FROM POONA EVERY MONDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR BUSINESS.

Accordingly the Deccan Queen will leave Victoria Terminus on 13th June, 1941, returning from Poona on 16th June, 1941.

Travel by Bombay's Popular WEEK-END TRAIN DE LUXE.

GIP

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 3, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 16, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 11, 1310
Hightide: 1-30, 14-16
Lowtide: 7-26, 20-25
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.

Domestic Occurrence

MARRIAGE

TURKHUD-DESHMUKH—M. D. Deshmukh M.A., LL.B., to Vasanti Turkhud, B.A., niece of Mr. B. S. Turkhud, J.P. and of Drs. Kantabai and Muktabai—on 8th June 1941, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—There will be no meeting of the Corporation to-day (Thursday), this day being a public holiday, viz. Zarthost-no-Diso and birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

POSTAL NOTICE—Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for United States of America, Canada, Trinidad and British Guiana per s.s 'Pres. Monroe' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE

The opening ceremony of the Bombay Spiritual Centre by Srf. Vishwanath Keshkar Maharaj to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 a.m. at No. 16 Harvey Road, Gamdevi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA—A public study class on the subject of 'Reincarnation' will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Putla House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga.

BOMBAY RADICAL DEMOCRATS' DECISION

Mr. Tayab Shaikh writes:—

A meeting of the B. P. R. D. P. was held at the office of "Independent India" passed resolutions on the creation of a Citizens' Volunteer D. Corps deplored communal riots and welcomed the decision of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Union, Bombay, to convene the Bombay Presidency Conference of the N. D. U. and assure it its wholehearted co-operation.

MUSLIM RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Secretary of the Muslim Relief Committee writes:—

The Muslim Relief Committee are pleased to announce that 61 arrested Muslims have to-day been acquitted by Mr. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate and the atmosphere in the town remains quiet and calm. Those Muslims, who are still in jails and hospitals are being helped with food etc., and their dependent families are being likewise helped.

The Muslim passengers arriving at railway stations and ferry wharfs are also being safely escorted to their destinations by the National Guards and volunteers and they are also being helped with food in deserving cases.

LADIES' WAR GIFTS COMMITTEE

The following is a further of contributions to the War Gifts Fund received by the Ladies' Committee up-to-date:—

Rs. 2,26,245-6-2 amount previously acknowledged; Rs. 1,500 contribution from the Victory Staff for May, R.A.F.; Rs. 400 small collections made by Mrs. Pather, R.A.F.; Rs. 229-12 net proceeds from the sale of Linies candies, lime juices and marmalade for the month of May; Rs. 100 Mrs. Donald Hill monthly contribution, R.A.F.; Rs. 25 in pious memory of our beloved father Jeejeebhoy Ardeshir Mucha from his children, I.A.F.; Rs. 20 A Zoroastrian; Rs. 9 Mrs. Donald Hill, Servants' monthly contribution. Grand total Rs. 2,28,529-2-2.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 59,36,034/9/3.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 125 Mr. A. H. Wadia (monthly), Rs. 78/6/8 the members of the Bombay Light Patrol, A.F. (I), Rs. 60 the staff of the Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 50 Mrs. Jerbai Saklatwala.

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 125 Mr. A. H. Wadia (monthly), Rs. 60 the staff of the Anglo-Thai Corporation, Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 50 Mrs. Jerbai Saklatwala.

Grand Total on Wednesday: Rs. 59,36,845-14/11.

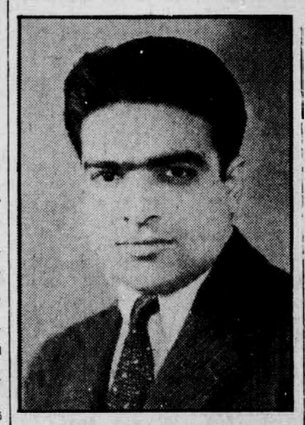
AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"It's In The Air" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tall, Dark and Handsome" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Great Lie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Navy Steps Out" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Under Your Hat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi" Daily at 4 p.m. only.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4 p.m. only.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4 p.m only.
CHITRA—"Street Singer" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4 p.m. only.
PALACE—"Little Nellie Kelly" Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.

MANGANESE DEPOSITS IN SINGHBHUM DISTRICT

June 12.

In a brief paper, included in the Records of the Geological Survey of India, Dr. J. A. Dunn describes the origin of certain manganese deposits in the Singhbhum District, Bihar.



Dr. J. R. Gadcock of Lucknow University, who has been awarded the Vincent Massey Scholarship by H.E. the Viceroy, for the study of Pathology and Bacteriology. The Scholarship is worth two thousand dollars and was established by Mr. Vincent Massey of Canada for post-graduate study in the Toronto University.

Is My Name There?

Students scanning Matric Results in Bombay University premises on Wednesday morning.

A. H. Chhotani, of the St. Joseph's High School who topped the list in the Matriculation Exam. has carried off four Scholarships and one gold medal.

Agha Bashey, of the St. Joseph's High School who has passed with distinction in the Matriculation Exam. has won a Scholarship and a gold medal for Persian.

NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN CITY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

There was no disturbance in the city to-day. The riot situation underwent an unexpected and startling change yesterday after the withdrawal of the troops.

Till 2-30 p.m. there was an atmosphere of tranquility; but, soon after that a pedestrian was waylaid by some hooligans in one of the notorious localities and stabbed. This was followed by another case of stabbing after a brief interval of five minutes in the same place.

Half an hour later another person was assaulted. Thus within the space of an hour three casualties were reported.

The police rushed up reinforcements to the "danger zones" and there were no further incidents after 5 p. m. but late at night a man was stabbed. This incident the police describe as of a non-communal nature and is ascribed to a private quarrel.

Police Guard Stoned

There was some confusion in a prominent street in the city last night when some members of a crowd indulged in hurling stones at the Police Guard stationed there. The attacked Constables were no match for the assailants who pursued them for sometime. More Police arrived on the scene after a while and five of the miscreants were put under arrest.

Earlier the Police had arrested two men in respect of assaults on passers-by.

There was no major disturbance anywhere after these incidents.

The report that the military had been recalled last night is refuted by the authorities. There is every likelihood of troops being recalled if the situation is further aggravated but so far nothing of the sort has been done.

The reinforcement of the city police by contingents from the District and Suburban police which was effected after the outbreak of the riots is being maintained as before.

The deathroll is 43 now and the number of injured 224.

Ten persons were rounded up this morning bringing the total number of arrests to 1977.

CONCILIATION WORK IN "C" WARD

Peace Wardens To Be Appointed

A meeting of the "C" Ward Committee, appointed by the Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee, was held in the Mayor's Chamber in the Municipal building on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Mahomedally Allabux presided. Among those present were also Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Mr. Fatehmahomed Munshi and Mr. Salebhoy C. Barodawala.

The situation in "C" Ward was reviewed and discussed by some of the members. As the locality surrounding "C" Ward is affected, it was resolved to call a meeting of the prominent citizens of the locality representing all communities and to appoint them as Peace Wardens for their particular streets. The meeting will be held at Diamond Talkies on Thursday.

SATYAGRAHA AT GHATKOPAR

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, June 10.

Syt. Damodardas Balkrishna Vora, a prominent worker of Congress will offer Satyagraha at Ghatkopar to-day (Wednesday), at 8 a.m. on Oghad Premji Street.

ATTRACTIVE MINIATURES
IN MANY DAINTY STYLES

MINIATURE "O."
18-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 121.

MINIATURE "U-2."
"West End Patent Everbright" Steel Rs. 66.
18-ct. Solid Gold .. .. Rs. 107.

MINIATURE "R."
"West End Patent Everbright" Steel Rs. 65.
18-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 135.

MINIATURE "O-2."
"West End Patent Everbright" Steel Rs. 84.
18-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 208.

MIDGET "B."
18-ct. Solid Gold ... Rs. 170.

Send for FREE Catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

LACTOPEPTINE
ENDS INDIGESTION

Indigestion is the cause of nine tenths of human suffering. The food you eat should contain the basis of your health and strength, but how *can* you be well if it is causing you to double up with pain, "burning" you with acidity and producing distension and flatulence? You will obtain immediate relief from these ailments by taking LACTOPEPTINE.

DIGESTS LIKE NATURE DIGESTS

That's the secret of LACTOPEPTINE, it digests just like Nature digests. It does, in fact, contain those very ingredients which Nature herself uses in the human digestion. Try LACTOPEPTINE after your next meal. You'll be delighted at the freedom from pain and distress. You'll be amazed how much better and brighter you feel. LACTOPEPTINE is obtainable in 3 forms, Tablets, Powder and Elixir, from all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

BOVRIL
has everything in its flavour
Add a little Bovril to soups, stews, curries and all savoury dishes and see what a difference it makes.

never Say
"Char din Ki Chandni our phir andheri rat hai"

Enhance the joy of living by proper food, exercise and a good reliable tonic to tone up your system. A tonic that has made weak-strong, old-young and young-robust and healthy is the tonic for you to feed up your tired system. KIRAN JAWANI fulfills all these demands and has brought back lost manhood and joy to millions of people in India, so, never say it is two days' moonlight and then darkness. Start using Kiran Jawani from to day and enjoy your life and give happiness to others, by fulfilling your duties as a good husband, and a good father, and a good citizen of India. Kiran Jawani is a product of the famous Amritdhara Phasmacy of Lahore

KIRAN-JAWANI

PRICE:
Rs. 4/- for 100 Pills
Re. 1/- for 24 Pills

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY.
LAHORE

ZIA-UD-DIN FOR BOMBAY

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 11.

Sir Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, M.L.A. (Central) is leaving for Bombay to-morrow evening, wherefrom he will proceed to New Delhi to participate in the meeting of the Economic Planning Committee appointed by the Muslim League. The meeting has been convened by the Raja of Mahmudabad for June 15. After attending the meeting, he will go to Aligarh.

Sir Zia-ud-Din will meet Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, while in Bombay.—United Press.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Jt. Hon. Secretary,, B.H.M.A. writes:—"As there seems to some misapprehension in the minds of the public regarding the effect of the operation of recent medical legislation on the activities of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association, will you kindly publish this letter in your valued paper in order to make the position clear?

"The Association was conducting three institutions—a Homoeopathic Medical College and two Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensaries. As a result of the legislation, the College has now been entirely closed, but both the dispensaries at Tardeo Road and Kandewadi are functioning and will continue to serve the suffering public as before."

BENARES DISTRICT BRIDGES DISMANTLED

The Executive Engineer, Allahabad Provincial Division, has sent a communication to the effect that the following pontoon bridges in Benares district will be dismantled on the 15th June, 1941:—

1. Pontoon Bridge at Rajghat, Benares.
2. Pontoon Bridge at Gomti Mohana.

RIOTS AND MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

Decision To Postpone Opening In Three Areas

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The question of reopening Municipal Schools after summer vacation, in the areas affected by communal disturbances was considered by the Municipal Schools Committee to-day.

It may be remembered the Schools Committee addressed a letter recently to guardians and parents of students in Municipal Schools, in areas affected by riots, that the summer vacation had been extended until further notice in view of the riot situation. The Committee decided to-day to reopen all Municipal schools except those in "B" Ward, "E" Ward and in Golpitha section of "C" Ward, on June 16.

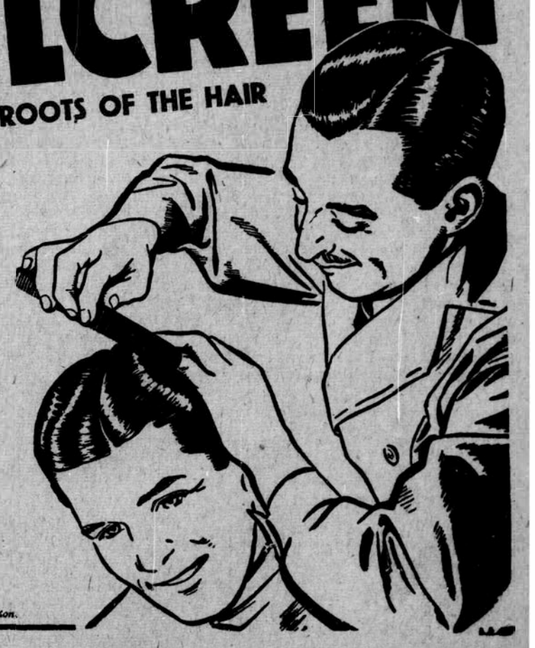
The concensus of opinion among the members of the Schools Committee was that the situation had not eased in Mandvi ("E" Ward), Byculla ("E" Ward) and Golpitha-Kumbharwada section of Bhuleshwar ("C" Ward). It was, therefore, decided to keep all municipal schools in that area closed until further notice.

TRAVANCORE BAN ON KHAKSARS

TRIVANDRUM, June 10.

Khaksars and all associations formed in furtherance of the objects of the Khaksar movement have been declared to be unlawful throughout Travancore under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

Let this sink in—
BRYLCREEM
DOES NOT CLOG THE ROOTS OF THE HAIR



● Brylcreem is called the perfect hair dressing because it contains no gum, soap or starch that might clog the hair roots and cause untold damage. It is easy and most economical to use, and it has a fresh masculine perfume. For lustrous, silky, trouble-free hair start to use Brylcreem today! All high-class hairdressers, chemists and stores stock Brylcreem and recommend it.

BRYLCREEM—
THE PERFECT HAIR DRESSING

*Try BRYLFOAM SHAMPOO. Another BRYLCREEM product. BRYLFOAM cleanses thoroughly, cannot coarsen the hair, leaves it soft and supple. In handy tubes ready for use.

Made in England by the County Perfumery Co. Ltd., London.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 223 Registered No. B. 1858

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1941.

ANTI-PAKISTAN DRIVE

The main resolution of the Anti-Separation Conference at Kumbakonam follows the lead given by similar conferences held in other parts of the country in condemning the Pakistan scheme as inimical to the interests of the Muslims as well as the country as a whole. It states that the scheme would be detrimental to the Muslim community's "growth, expansion and solidarity and would further result in disintegration of the whole country, which has all along been geographically and politically an integral unit and has been treated as such and that it would eventually lead to internal strife thereby exposing the country to foreign exploitation." Another resolution repudiates the claim of the Muslim League to represent the entire Muslim community saying that "a major section of the Muslim community has never subscribed to the policy of the All-India Muslim League." Whatever may be the exact following of the League, it is clear that already a large and growing section of the community is repudiating even the general principle of the Pakistan scheme. And that is precisely why the League dare not expand it into a full scheme, even though a special committee has been at work for this very purpose for over a year.

All-India Board

In view of the conflicting claims of various Muslim associations the Conference has suggested that in order to restore unity among Muslims in the country "all Muslim organisations claiming to serve the interests of Mussalmans do establish an All-India Muslim Executive Board with plenary powers to control and guide the policy and working of different organisations and to negotiate with other organisations like the Congress regarding all matters concerning them." And to give effect to this and other resolutions of the Conference a Council of Action has been formed. We trust the Council will start action straightway. Whatever may be the claims of various political bodies in the country, the country will be effectively represented in the last analysis by its legislatures and that is why many bodies are now only preparing for the next elections. The Council of Action will have to bear this fact in mind and act accordingly if it is to justify its name and purpose fully.

Wanted A Plan

The Conference has done well to envisage negotiations between the Congress and the proposed All-India Muslim Executive Board. If the decision is not merely to remain on paper, the formation of the Board should be expedited. By another resolution the Conference "appealed to the Congress High Command to set up a court of enquiry to enquire into all charges that have been made against the Congress Ministers in different Provinces and if the same or any of them are found established to take suitable action against the Ministers or the Ministry found guilty in order to rehabilitate confidence in different communities, interests and schools of thought in the representative character of the Congress." Another resolution expressed the emphatic opinion that "the Vivda Mandir scheme of Primary education adopted by the Congress Ministry in the Cenral Provinces having provoked a conroversy should be repealed." It also "appealed to the Congress that with a views to realise inter-communal unity, it should guarantee continuance of Urdu and Hindi and other provincial languages. It further expressed the view that "to settle questions of the Naional Song and the National Flag the Congress High Command should invite representatives of different communities and schools of thought to evolve an agreed formula in this behalf.' That resolutions like the above should have been passed by the Conference is a measure of the depth of feelings in regard to the subjects mentioned that prevail even among those Muslims who do not follow the lead of the Muslim League and of the need for the Congress to take note of the fears of the minorities regarding their future and to take initiative, as we suggested the other day, in devising a scheme of communal settlement that wil satisfy Muslims and other minorities as well as be sound from the national point of view. It is significant that several Muslim leaders are now thinking of some such plans in preference to Pakistan. One such is Dr. Syed Abdul Latif of Hyderabad (Deccan), who was that several Muslim leaders are now thinking of some such plans in preference to Pakistan. One such is Dr. Syed Abdul Latif of Hyderabad (Deccan), who was the author of one of the Pakistan schemes considered by the Muslim League but who now prefers a Federal scheme in which the Constituent Provinces will enjoy "the utmost possible autonomy consistent with the safety of India as a whole" and the Centre will be "such as not to allow any particular party to dominate other parties." This implies that the safety and integrity of the country form the first consideration. If this principle is accepted by the League it will go a long way in facilitating a settlement between it and the Congress.

The Lure Of The Matriculation

The Bombay Matriculation results of this year, which show 50 per cent. passes, compare well with the results in 1936 when the percentage of passes was only 28.5 owing mainly to the vagaries of certain examiners. Better methods adopted since then to reduce the element of chance present in all such examination and to maintain a fair uniform standard seem to have fixed the percentage of passes a little above 50.

The question is often asked why so many thousands of students appear every year for this examination which is meant only to be an entrance to University education, though few of them have the means and the aptitude to reach graduation and though many of the candidates could better have prepared for a more practical examination fitting them for some suitable service. The main reason for this lure of the Matriculation is that generally in service a graduate or one who has passed the Intermediate examination is preferred to one who passes a mere school leaving examination. Secondly, many hope, even against hope, that some day they will have the means to reach the Intermediate or graduation standard. They can be diverted to an alternative practical examination only if it, like the Matriculation, leads up to higher examinations and if all these are given due recognition by employers and also the University.

Churchill's Defence

Mr. Churchill has done it again. Earlier anticipations about Monday's debate in the Commons were that the Premier would be on the carpet as it were. There certainly were criticisms but Mr. Churchill practically stilled them all by a defence which was an adroit mixture of past inadequacy, present strategy and future possibilities. And, as usual, he finally won the House over by a number of frank admissions. But, in spite of his brilliant defence, the defeat in Crete was a tragedy and it is good to note that Mr. Churchill accepted it as such. Its brighter side, of course, is that the lessons that it has brought home are being fully learnt. And that is what matters now.

Frankly Speaking

Greece For Italy

In fairness not only to Signor Mussolini but also to their own collegation to inform and amuse the world, "Reuter's" should have given us a more detailed account of Il Duce's speech on Tuesday last. The occasion was the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war and it would have been extremely entertaining to learn how the gallant Dictator of Italy did full-throated justice to magnificent triumphs of Roman arms, triumphs, that is, which is regarded as unrelieved whipping by every one with whom Roman arms came in conflict any where on land, sea and the air during the last twelve months. The pleasure has been denied to us by "Reuter". But it is significant to note that Herr Hitler has generously permitted Signor Mussolini to occupy—under, of course the overriding control of Nazis—the whole of Greece so that "Greece", as Il Duce says, "re-enters the Italian sphere of influence." Quite probably this is Herr Hitler's solution of Italian "claims" upon France, which, while saving Italy's face removes a major difficulty in the path of Admiral Darlan's plan to surrender France to Germany.

Crisis In Far East

Is the zero hour about to strike in the Far East? The situation is undoubtedly serious. The Japanese, who have been sabre-rattling and blustering, appear to have had their bluff called by the Netherlands East Indies. Batavia's reply has acted as an unexpectedly smart slap on the face as is clear from the hysterics of the Japanese. Japan complacently waited for further surrender by Batavia; she has been shocked by something "very unsatisfactory". And that has placed Japan in a serious predicament and, as a Japanese paper puts it though abusively, "Japan's prestige will be gone for ever if she allows herself to be fooled by a colony of a refugee country". M. Matsuoka and his colleagues are thus faced with the alternatives of accepting Batavia's last word and losing their face or resorting to military aggression, that is war, which they think will involve Britain immediately and the U. S. A. later. Solemn conferences, Ministerial and Military, have been going on in Tokyo but it is not yet known what decision has been finally taken.

Show Down Impending?

The chances of a show-down have, however, increased. And it looks as if the British are expecting it soon, as witness Vice-Admiral Sir Jeffrey Layton's broadcast from Singapore. This broadcast is interesting in many respects. It gives an encouraging picture of British defences and following, as it does, upon the Dutch East Indies' "last word" to Japan it clearly indicates that Japan will not find that "colony of a refugee country" alone. It is also significant to note that Vice-Admiral Layton announced that the Singapore Naval base "was ready momentarily to cope with any fleet likely to require its hospitality or assistance". Which, of course, means the American fleet.

Reforms In Mysore

In his address to the joint session of the two Houses of Legislature under the reformed constitution of 1940 the Maharaja of Mysore said that he was "a convinced believer in the virtues of democracy". But the new constitution and the way it is being inaugurated make only a show of democracy but have little or nothing of its real virtues. The people who pay the taxes have no effective voice in the State expenditure or power over the Ministers who are supposed to serve them. The Ministers are not responsible to the Legislature but to the Ruler, whose autocracy is now only disguised with some of the paraphernalia of democracy.

Protest By State Congress

It is no wonder, therefore, that the members of the Congress Party kept out of the Assembly when the Dewan delivered his speech. The Working Committee of the State Congress has issued a statement saying, *inter alia*, that the people of Mysore have no confidence in the present system of administration and there can be no contentment or satisfaction unless and until the system of Government is changed and replaced by a system of Responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja. The Congress particularly deplores the continuance of the "same old policy of ignoring and even trying to undermine the Congress by massing anti-Congress elements and rallying reactionary forces". It is to be hoped, however, that the Congress Party will so work the new constitution as to compel the Maharaja to inaugurate true democracy for which he expresses so much enthusiasm.

Lessons Of Crete

The following are cabled extracts from King-Hall Newsletter No. 256, dated June 5, 1941:

The lessons to be learnt from Crete are as follows:—

First, an air force is as dependent upon bases as is a fleet. Without aerodromes of the right type and in the right place, it does not matter how many machines are available: they are helpless.

Secondly, naval ships will be driven out of any waters which are within 200 miles of enemy aerodromes unless the fleet can be given overhead protection by our aircraft.

Thirdly, the importance of aerodromes is so great that their defence is a vital matter. On the information at present available, it would appear that we did not take sufficiently strong steps to defend Maleme Aerodrome or to devastate it in the event of our being unable to hold it. We had been there for seven months.

Fourthly, we must not only equal and outstrip the Germans in the production of new machines, but we must also recognise that the enemy use their machines with brilliant tactical skill. We need new ideas as well as new machines.

★

The withdrawal from Crete should not be taken to mean that we have lost the Middle East or the Eastern Mediterranean. But it does underline a question which has been in the minds of a number of people in this country including some in high official positions: Have we a long-term plan for our total war, or are our operations governed by more or less improvised and limited plans based on a series of strong points successively attacked by the enemy?

The fall of Crete will undoubtedly add to our tasks in North Africa. It will be surprising if the enemy does not speedily construct a good air base on the island. From Crete to Tobruk is under 200 miles. Thus, when adequate landing grounds have been constructed, it should form a useful stepping-stone for the Germans to bring air-borne reinforcements to their forces north-east of Cyrenaica. Moreover, fighters and dive-bombers based on Crete, acting in co-operation with enemy aircraft operating from Libyan bases, will certainly add to the hazard of our naval activities designed to support our landing forces along the coast.

★

The possession of Crete will be of help to the enemy in two other directions. It will enable him to give greater protection to his shipments of Russian oil going through the Black Sea and the Dardanelles to Adriatic ports. Also, it is a further step in the encirclement of Turkey and increases the power of the Nazis to put pressure on the Turks.

Lastly, the Germans may also use Crete as a stepping-stone to Syria and thus to Iraq and Iran. In this connection it should be remembered that the Italians possess some excellent aerodromes on the Dodecanese. Should the Germans attempt to use these islands in the Aegean to extend their power in the Middle East, it is to be hoped that our air strength in Palestine and Cyprus will be sufficient to take a substantial toll of this enemy air traffic.

★

The Germans' aims in South-West Asia raise the question of relations between Berlin and Moscow. We warn our readers not to be surprised if the next few weeks or months should bring an announcement of a really close alliance between the Nazis and the Bolsheviks, perhaps even Soviet adhesion to the Triple Pact. We believe this to be the immediate aim of the Nazis regardless of whether Hitler decides to launch an all-in attack against Britain this summer or postpones this attempt in order to turn his attention to the south-east. In the former case he must do everything within his power to forestall a stab-in-the-back from Stalin while he is concentrating his forces against Britain. In the event of his moving towards South-West Asia Hitler would naturally wish to avoid hostilities with the Russians at least until he is firmly established in the Middle East. As we have mentioned in this correspondence more than once in the past, Hitler has already begun to use his pressure tactics upon Stalin. There are reported to be about 80 divisions along the German-Soviet frontier between the Baltic and the Black Sea and high German military people have for weeks been talking openly of the coming *blitzkrieg* against the Soviet. But these activities would conform to Nazi practices whether they were designed to force Stalin into a comprehensive economic and political agreement or were intended to form a sort of political barrage which the Germans lay down before beginning military operations against an intended victim.

RUSE TO GET BR. BLOCKADE LIFTED

Vichy Report About Secession Of North Africa

LONDON, June 9.

Reports suggesting that General Weygand is at variance with his colleagues should be treated with great reserve, says Reuter's Diplomatic correspondent.

His past record, General Weygand must be regarded with the same suspicion as other members of the Vichy Government and there is no information reaching London to show that he is any more pro-British than his colleagues.

It would appear as if reports emanating from Berne which suggests a possible secession of North-Africa are Vichy-inspired. Nothing would suit Vichy better than that it should be thought that North Africa could be regarded as a separate entity and in entirely different light from France.

By putting out such a suggestion, the correspondent continues, the Vichy Government is hoping to get the British blockade lifted and the passage of all manner of supplies into North Africa facilitated.

It is however fully realised in London that cargoes going to North Africa are just as likely to fall into German hands as those going to France direct. The arrival of French officers at Gibraltar to see General Gort and the rumour that one of them was no less a personage than Gen. Weygand himself is a typical Vichy report put out to suit the Government's own ends.

Needless to say such a report finds no confirmation whatever in London.—Reuter.

Communal Riots And Satyagraha

(By J. B. KRIPALANI)

I.

Some twenty years back Gandhiji introduced in Indian politics a new and revolutionary technique of fight for the attainment of freedom. It was called satyagraha. Popularly it was known as non-violent non-co-operation. The new method was accepted by the Indian National Congress, which modified its objective to include it. Swaraj was henceforth to be won by non-violent or peaceful means.

For Gandhiji non-violence was an article of moral faith. For the Congress, however it was a practical method of effective work under existing circumstances. It was a political weapon and not a spiritual creed. The leaders of the Congress, while accepting non-violence as a method of fight against British Imperialism, did not lose sight of its larger humanitarian aspects. As a matter of fact guided by the traditions of the 19th century liberalism under which it was born and took shape, the Congress has never shed its humanitarian principles. Non-violence was, therefore, not an altogether new or revolutionary departure at a time when the old so-called constitutional methods of petition, prayer and protest had proved themselves unavailing. Satyagraha provided effective direct action when prayers and protests remained unheeded. Involving as it did, mass action it turned the nation's attention from Government to the people. It transformed the Congress from a class to a mass organisation. For a new method Satyagraha must be said to have been readily accepted by the Congress and the nation. Ever since the national struggle under Gandhiji's guidance has been carried on, with varying success along the lines of the new technique.

* * * *

Though satyagraha has been almost universally accepted as the best method for our freedom fight doubts have been expressed from the beginning about its efficacy against an invading foreign enemy or against internal disorder. Very early exception was sought to be made in favour of self-defence. It was held that individuals when attacked might use minimum violence to repel attack. Recently, especially after the war, such doubts have been on the increase. For internal communal trouble Gandhiji has been repeatedly advising Congressmen to form themselves into peace brigades. There has, however, been little response. Where efforts have been made, they have not succeeded. The very people who accept non-violence in the national field either reject it or find it incapable of organisation in internal conflicts.

Gandhiji, while organising satyagraha against the British Government, did not call upon people merely to offer their lives as a supreme act of self-immolation and martyrdom, so that the heart of the oppressor may be converted by the witnessing of unresisting and unretaliating self-sacrifice that harboured no ill-will against the oppressor, but rather he kept before the nation a programme of progressive non-violent resistance and non-co-operation. This, if properly carried out, would make the smooth and continued working of the Government machinery difficult and in course of time impossible.

If Gandhiji had merely kept the programme of self-immolation and martyrdom before the nation, very few, if any, would have accepted it for the country's fight for freedom. Masses of people cannot for long be induced to accept a plan of simple unadulterated martyrdom. They must be called upon to do some work yielding tangible concrete results which can be seen, sensed and measured. In the course of that work they may have to lay down their lives. Their psychological urge always is to life, and in order to live honourable they will be prepared on occasions to lay down their lives. But a mere call to death for a cause would leave them cold. Preparedness to die and the risks involved in the service of a cause must be placed before them as a price for the success of the cause. In satyagraha they were asked, by Gandhiji, primarily to live for the nation in a particular way and not necessarily to die for it. That way of living involved risks to property and life. They accepted these risks. The risks are much greater than those involved in ordinary professions. But even then, for most occasions, they are risks and not certainties.

* * * *

However, whenever Gandhiji has talked of resisting internal disorder or communal riots, he has talked in terms of a peace-brigade of those who were prepared for martyrdom and self-immolation. At least that seems to be the chief function of the satyagrahis. They can resist communal tyranny only through their readiness to lay down their lives before the infuriated communal beasts that are very irrationally out to destroy each other. The satyagrahi is to stand between two warring and tearing mobs that have lost all traces of humanity and are moved by herd-instincts and herd-suggestions just like animals. If there are not many reasonable people to try the experiment of getting crushed between the two infuriated and madly careering animals, it is nothing to be wondered at! After all a mob has no rational mind or if it has one, it is that of the lowest and the most passionate.

In the case of a foreign invading army too Gandhiji's utterances give an idea that what he prescribes is not continued and progressive action, whose results can be seen and measured, at least theoretically, but a supreme and final act of the drama of human grandeur or tragedy, martyrdom. Only those who are disgusted with the inhuman atrocities of modern warfare and who have despaired of any better or brighter future for humanity can thus throw away their lives rather than live and thus even indirectly participate in the brutalities of present day conflicts. Such can put themselves between the opposing forces of the modern moloch of war and be swallowed up without anybody being the better and the wiser for the sacrifice, at least in the near future. This surely cannot be the way of a reformer or guide of his people.

Confining ourselves for the present to internal and communal troubles one is constrained to say that unless some programme other than that of mere self-immolation, is evolved, there will be little response to Gandhiji's call for a peace-brigade. In satyagraha or non-violent non-co-operation, non-violence was like the soul or the spirit of the movement while non-co-operation supplied it with a physical body. In the communal conflict while the spirit is provided for, it has not received its appropriate corporal body or habitation and, therefore, wanders about as a disembodied and disconsolate ghost. If Gandhiji wants non-violence to be accepted and worked to that degree of efficiency to which it has been worked in the field of the national struggle, he must provide it with appropriate non-co-operating external action. Sacrifice should come as the finale of a ussful fruitful and active life, lived in the service of the ideal of internal peace and communal concord. On no other basis will the call to martyrdom and self immolation succeed. Individuals may be found to offer themselves but they are likely to do so in despair rather than in hope. However, no regular or extensive movement can be initiated. Public problems cannot be solved by individual action but by the crea-

(Continued on Page 8)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, June 10.

Mr. Churchill again refused to be drawn on the subject of Herr Hess when questioned in the House of Commons.

In reply to a long question notably whether Herr Hess had brought any proposals, Mr. Churchill said: "I have no statement to make about this person at present, but the British Government, of course, had kept the United States Government informed on the subject of his flight to Britain."—Reuter.

* * * *

According to a press report, there is a likelihood of Mr. Amery being transferred from the India Office.

Good. We mean to say that it is only fair that others also should be given opportunities for practising oratory.

* * * *

"Keren and Amba Alagi will rank high among India's battle honours in this war."

—Anglo-India.

But not, of course, sufficiently high to let India look after her own defences.

* * * *

Defining the main purpose of the Government, the new Dewan of Mysore said in the Representative Assembly that "it was to increase the material prosperity of of the people."

By firmly rejecting proposals to establish automobile industries?

* * * *

"I wish", says General Smuts, "there can be established a Pan-African Union."

Of Whites, of course?

* * * *

In his broadcast to the French people, the Admirable Darlan made no mention of Britain or events in Syria.

There should be no misconception, however genuine, about this omission. It was not a compliment to the people of France.

The A. D. is waiting for instructions from Berlin.

* * * *

Germany, suggests the Admirable Darlan, knows that her New Order cannot succeed without French support.

And that is why Vichy has decided to support Germany.

* * * *

According to an Ankara message, a mechanised division moving from Iraq is expected to reach Aleppo soon.

The question that is being discussed in "tourist" circles in Syria is "how soon?"

* * * *

The Domei Agency reports that M. Matsuoka is holding urgent conferences with Divisional Chiefs.

The problem, of course, is what to do or not to do now that the Netherlands East Indies has called Japan's bluff.

* * * *

MOSCOW, June 11.

"Inability to fulfil his duties" is given in a decree of the Supreme Soviet as the reason for the removal of M. B. L. Vannicove, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, from the Post of Commissar of Armaments. M. D. F. Yustimov has been appointed to the post in his stead.—Reuter.

Isn't M. Yustimov a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party?

* * * *

"Let us look at the anatomy of the battle of Crete."

—Mr. Winston. Churchill.

We protest against gazing at disembowelled dead.

* * * *

"Why so worried?"

"I'm trying to think of a present for the wife's birthday."

"Why not ask her what she wants?"

"That's the trouble. I can't afford as much as that!"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Genius cannot supply the place of virtue.

* * * *

Hunger never kicks because the tablecloth is soiled.

* * * *

Happy is the man who owes nothing and whom no one owes.

* * * *

The dinner gong and the dinner ring are not always synonymous.

* * * *

Entertaining a hope is never a disinterested act of hospitality.

* * * *

A man thinks that he is practising economy when he denies himself something he can't raise the money to buy.

R. A. F. HAMMERS ENEMY AT VARIOUS PLACES

OVER THOUSAND U. S. PLANES SENT TO BRITAIN

LONDON, June 10.

The R. A. F. attacked the docks at Brest on Tuesday night, it is learned in London.

German activity over Britain last night was on a small scale, according to a communique issued this morning by the Air Ministry. Bombs were dropped in South Wales and at one point near the coast in south-west England.

Some damage was done in South Wales and there was a small number of casualties including some killed.

Four Savoi bombers were intercepted by our fighters 50 miles west of Malta yesterday. Two of the enemy aircraft were shot down and two others badly damaged.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm attacked the harbour of Tripoli during the night of Sunday—Monday. A fire was started on a ship and another on the Spanish Mole.

R.A.F. fighters machine-gunned and damaged a number of enemy aircraft on the Derna aerodrome yesterday.

Four of our aircraft are missing from all these operations but the crew of one of them has been saved.

Targets In Rhodes Island Bombed

Bomber aircraft of the R.A.F carried out heavy raids on military objectives on the Island of Rhodes during the night of Sunday—Monday. Direct hits were made on the northern mole of the Rhodes harbour.

At Calato airodrome large fires were started which were visible 60 miles from the target and at Kattavia bombs fell among about 50 dispersed aircraft causing many fires and explosions.

German Plane Crashes: 5 Killed

The news of a German plane crash with the crew of five killed in Eire and of the forced landing of an R.A.F. machine is contained in a statement issued by the Information Bureau, Dublin, on Tuesday evening.

"A German aircraft crashed in flames near Churchtown, Carnsore Point, County Wexford, at 7-45 this morning. All the five occupants were killed.

A British aircraft made a forced landing near Kilmacnomas, Country, Waterford, at 09.20G M T this morning. The pilot, the only occupant, has been 'interned".

Thousand U. S. Planes Sent To Britain

"Well over a thousand" Tomahawk fighter air planes have been sent to Britain, stated officials of the Curtiss Wright Company of Buffalo, New York.

Since an output of ten planes per day was announced nine months ago, production has been substantially increased and by next spring the total capacity of the three Curtiss Wright plans are expected to produce more than sixty fighters daily. Relations with labour "are very co-operative".

Vicereine Pleads For Aid To Sanatorium

NAGPUR, June 11.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow has issued an appeal to the residents of the Central Provinces and Berar for financial support to the Pendra Road Sanatorium and also for starting an open air colony for ex-patients.

Her Excellency recalls the anti-tuberculosis campaign initiated by her in 1937 and says: "This campaign has been most successful both financial and in educating public opinion, which latter was one of my chief aims. As a result of this appeal, every province in India with the several Indian States have their Tuberculosis Associations". Her Excellency further points out that it is not possible to combat the menace of tuberculosis without public support. —United Press.

Indian Producers' Appeal To Viceroy

CALCUTTA, June 10.

An appeal to the Viceroy to solve the present deadlock in India with a view to securing the country's wholehearted support in Britain's war effort, was made by Mr. Ghanashyamdas Rastogi, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Indian Produce Association in Calcutta.

While Britain was engaged in a life and death struggle it was regrettable that the breach between the British and the political leaders in India should widen, he added.

Mr. Rastogi also referred to problems arising out of the reduction of export trade as a result of the war.—United Press.

3,000 People Leaving Nicosia

NICOSIA, June 11.

Poor women and children unable to evacuate to the country are now provided with a free scheme jointly by Municipalities and Government.

It is expected that 3,000 are leaving Nicosia. Subsistence is also paid.

There was an alert on Monday night, when planes passed over the island, but no bombs were dropped. The island watchfulness continues.

The entry of Allies into Syria has caused much satisfaction among numerous Syrians here.—Reuter.

SULPHUR DEPOSITS IN BALUCHISTAN

Over 500,000 Tons Of Sulphur Bearing Rock

LONDON: June 11.

Large deposits of high-grade rock sulphur have been discovered at Koh-i-Sultan in Baluchistan by the Geological Survey of India.

The proved amount at Koh-i-Sultan is 85,000 tons of sulphur-bearing rock with an average sulphur content of about 60 per cent, although larger quantities of this high grade material, say, 100,000 tons, may be anticipated. A further 300,000 to 400,000 tons of 35 per cent sulphur-bearing rock can be obtained by mining at another locality near Sanni, which can be developed to yield more from the lower strata. Smaller deposits have also been found in other places.

The importance of these finds may be judged from the fact that sulphuric acid can be directly manufactured from rock sulphur with a content of 60 per cent, and pure sulphur can be extracted from this rock sulphur by a simple physical process.

RESERVING MEN FOR DEFENCE WORKS

Australian Premier To Make Announcement

MELBOURNE, June 10.

Sweeping powers to deal with man power throughout Australia are expected to be announced shortly.

Mr. Spender, Minister for Defence, stated to-day that the report of the Man-power Committee, for which he is waiting, will not affect his determination to make drastic cuts in the list of reserved occupations but would merely be used as a guide to the best way cuts could be made.

Mr. Menzies is expected to make an early announcement of the constitution of an overriding authority dealing with man-power, reserving men for vital Munitions and Defence works and curtailing or banning manufacture of non-essential commodities.

It is pointed out that there has been greater consumption of luxuries since the war began and at present only 150,000 factory workers out of 600,000 are engaged in war work. Steps will be taken to change this drastically.—Reuter.

Turkish Press Reaction

ALLIES ENTER SYRIA AS SAVIOURS

ANKARA, June 10.

Turkish newspapers comment very favourably upon the Allied move into Syria which they consider timely and say it had become inevitable. The newspaper "Cumhuriyet" says that the tactics of the British and Free French forces are not only clever but loyal because they are carrying out a solemn undertaking to restore Syria's and Lebanon's independence after 20 years longing. It praises also the lifting of the blockade which was strangling the country. It says that the Allies enter Syria as saviours.

The "Yenisabah" says "If on the morrow of armistice, Marshal Petain had not imposed a bridle on national feelings which boiled spontaneously throughout the French Empire, the Free French would have long ago been installed in Syria and the present unpleasant situation would not have arisen. Now the fault will be redeemed and Syria saved from imminent danger, namely German invasion which lately had become unquestionable."—Reuter.

U. S. PRESS WELCOMES "SHOW OF FORCE"

NEW YORK, June 10.

The President's decision to order the army to take over the strike-bound north American aviation plant is headlined in the press and given a leading place in radio comments.

The Administration's show of force is welcomed and it has released some of the pent up editorial resentment against the strike situation generally.

The opportunity has been seized to denounce Communists' activity which is generally held responsible for the strike.—Reuter.

Uplift Of Aboriginals

Kaivalyadhama Seva Samiti Opens School For Adivasis

(From A Correspondent).

The Kaivalyadhama Grama-Seva-Samiti was founded last year for carrying on welfare work among the aboriginal tribes like Warlis, Kolis, Dublis, Dhodis, etc., —the so-called Adivasis. Under the auspices of this Samiti, a primary school with an industrial bias is conducted at the Pranavakunja Garden of the Kaivalyadhama Ashrama with a view to impart free education to the children of these jungle tribes. This school celebrated its first anniversary on the 1st of June with great enthusiasm, when Mr. Jaysukhlal Mehta presided. Besides a good number of the suburban gentry, the Adivasis attended the function on a large scale. A programme of dialogues, physical culture demonstrations, etc., by the students was gone through which was greatly appreciated by all.

Mr. L. D. Mahajan, the Secretary of the Samiti, read the report. He enumerated the circumstances which led to the formation of the Samiti, stating how, about a year ago, he started a class with only six pupils, under the shades of these very trees and how within six months, the number went to about seventy-five, owing to intensive propaganda carried on in every hamlet of the Adivasis. At present about a hundred children were taking advantage of the school, coming as they did from miles afar,—from the jungles of Magathan, Canery, Dahisar, Poisar and other places. Along with intellectual training, industrial education also was imparted to the students in gardening, agriculture, bee-keeping, poultry-farming, etc. Special arrangements were made for training the girls in the art of sewing and embroidery, under the guidance of Mrs. Vatsalabai Kundale. Due attention was paid to the physical welfare of the children, arrangement being made for free medical attendance and training in various health-building games.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL

The school was helped in every way by Messrs. Champaklalji Devidas, Chaturbhujji Kalyanji, Shantilalji Shah and Dwarkadasji Dalal, whose names had been included in the Advisory Board formed to assist the activities of the Samiti. Financial and other help was received from the District Local Board, Andheri, Rural Development Board, Thana and Bombay Suburban District, Sheth Mulji Gokuldas Charitable Trust, Sheth Murarji Damodar Charitable Trust and various other institutions and individuals from Borivli and Bombay. The crying need of the school at present was that of a suitable building accommodation and boarding and lodging arrangements for the students. The present arrangement in the garden was open to freaks of weather and the school could not at all be carried on there in the rainy season. He, therefore, appealed the generous public to help the Samiti to meet this shortcoming as early as possible.

After the Secretary of the Samiti had read his report, several gentlemen spoke at the function encouraging the laudable work done by the Kaivalyadhama Grama-Seva-Samiti and especially by its secretary, in the field of rural uplift. The president in his concluding remarks expressed his great satisfaction at the remarkable progress the school had made in such a short time.

Messages of good wishes were received, amongst others, from Mahatma Gandhi, Sjt. Thakkar-bappa, Prof. Manikrao, Sjt. Nanasaheb Puranik, Mr. P. J. Ghandhi, the Backward Class Officer of the Bombay Province and Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Following this, Swami Kuvalayananda gave a vivid picture of the pitiable condition of the life of the Adivasis, describing how due to ignorance and poverty, they were subjected to great hardship and exploitation. He made a fervent appeal for helping these poor folks to attain their rightful place in the present social order.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the president and the singing of the national song. The gathering was entertained to light refreshment.

HABIB HIGH SCHOOL

(From A Correspondent)

The Habib High School, Bombay, has been started by a charitable trust mainly for poor Muslim boys. The chief feature of the institution is that it has made Arabic, the 'lingua franca' of Islamic countries, compulsory. Most of its students are free and are getting other facilities also.

Roosevelt Reports On How Lease And Lend Act Works

"We Shall See To It That Munitions Get To Places Where They Can Be Effectively Used To Weaken And Defeat Agressors"

WASHINGTON, June 11

President Roosevelt presenting a report on the operation of the Lease and Lend Act announced: "Little over 75 million dollars" worth of defence materials had been transferred under the terms of the Act.

President Roosevelt added that this aid "will help Britain to outstrip the Axis Powers in the munitions war."

Allied Advance In Syria

(Continued from Page 1)

than fifteen miles south of Damascus.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

Reuter's military correspondent wires:—

"The operations in Syria are the principal centre of interest at present. The repercussions of the Allied move will be profound not only on our own strategical position in the Eastern Mediterranean but over the whole of the great wide field of this world war. This step is proof of the energy, grim resolution and courage with which we are now conducting the war. It will be noted in Japan and help to destroy some pleasant illusions there. It will be noted in America where it will give renewed confidence in Britain. It will not be overlooked we may be sure, in all Neutral countries from Eire to Russia. It is striking a note of warning if not of alarm in Berlin and Rome.

DAMASCUS MAY FALL AT ANY MOMENT

In Syria, our advance from the South of Beirut and Damascus is progressing well and both places may be in our hands at the moment of this writing. Aleppo seems to be the main base of the vandal airmen in Syria and it is probable that the R.A.F. will concentrate sufficient forces here to make that airfield untenable for them. Aleppo is also being threatened by an enveloping attack from Iraq along the Euphrates valley and also along the road leading south of the Turkish frontier.

These advances are about 250 miles, but if the main forces of Vichy are employed in trying to arrest our advance from the south a bold advance along these lines may meet with little opposition. Such a blow would bring down at one stroke General Dentz's whole system of defence and possibly capture or destroy a considerable force of vandal aircraft.

STIFF RESISTANCE IN ONE SECTOR

Reuter's special correspondent with the British Imperial forces in Syria writes: "At the time of writing, noon on the second day of Allied entry into Syria (Monday), the forces have been uniformly successful in all thrusts with the exception of the Metulla sector where forces comprised of Algerian troops and French officers are resisting from machine-gune nests concealed in houses and pillboxes in the small village of Qhlare near Mordjayoun just across the border. All day yesterday and most of the night the air resounded with the rattle of machineguns and the roar of British artillery pumping shells in this hornet's nest. Australian infantry attempting to storm the stronghold suffered some casualties.

We watched the operation from a rocky hillside and saw the diggers spread into battle line crawling uphill, but the fierceness of the enemy fire prevented them from mopping up. The enemy ingeniously concealed in what was literally an arsenal poured metal into our forces on every line of approach from point fives and machineguns. The Australians lay hidden in an olive grove until the evening when Bren carriers most gallantly drove in to bring out the wounded.

When I left this sector at dawn in order to tour other regions of the frontier the position in the Metulla sector was still satic, but reinforcements were arriving and Qhlare is expected to fall at any moment. On the eastern side of the river Jordan penetration is progressing satisfactorily. I drove down Huls valley which was blazing in sunshine, sidetracked Roshpina and crossed the swollen Jordan on to the Damascus road.

In this sector a famous English regiment supported by British artillery and Indian sappers had just occupied Kuneitra. The French troops had evacuated and retired towards Damascusa few hours earlier.

BR. SUPPLIES FOR SYRIA

Arrangements have been made to send food immediately to any part of Syria where there is shortage as soon as that country has been cleared of Germans, stated an official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare to-day (Wednesday).

He said that supplies were available in Palestine to be sent with the least possible delay. If Syria became one of our Allies, she would have the same sterling advantages with the United States and Britain as were enjoyed by French Equatorial Africa.—Reuter.

SUPPLIES WHERE THEY ARE MOST NEEDED

"We shall see to it that these munitions get to places where they can be effectively used to weaken and defeat the aggressors", declared President Roosevelt in making the first report to the Congress on the progress made under the Lease and Lend Act in sending supplies to Britain, China and "other democracies nations".

The President's report to the Congress covers the first shipments under the Lease and Lend Act from March 11 to the end of May and shows that out of a total of 75 million dollars, the greatest part totalling over 26 million dollars was was for "westcraft etc". While the total was relatively small, President Roosevelt noted that exports of war goods to Britain had risen steadily since September 1939. He said that "he will supply planes, guns, ammunition and other defence articles in ever increasing quantities to Britain, China and other democracies resisting aggression".

President Roosevelt said: "Facts and figures are being given to the extent advisable without disclosing military secrets to the benefit of the Axis Powers. These facts describe the past and portray the present status of our aid to those nations so gallantly fighting aggressors. They do not represent the most important fact of all—the strong will of our people to see to it that these forces of aggression shall not rule the world. We have before us the constant purpose not of present safety alone, but equally of future survival".—Reuter.

VAST SUPPLY PROGRAMME

"We have started in notion a vast supply programme essential to defeat the Axis Powers," stated President Roosevelt. "To be effective, the aid rendered by us must be manysided. Ships are necessary to carry munitions and food.

We are immediately making available to Britain two million gross tons of cargoships and oil-tankers, but this is not enough. Adequate shipping for every day to come must be reasonably assured.

Since the Appropriation Act was passed 550 millions dollar have been allocated for the construction of new ships and new ways required to build these ships are now nearing completion. Allied ships are being repaired by us and Allied ships equipped by us to protect them from mines and being armed by us to protect them as much as possible against raiders. The naval vessels of Britain are being repaired by us so that they can return quickly to their naval tasks."

FOOD AND MUNITIONS.

President Roosevelt said that "millions of pounds of foodstuff and stocks of machine-guns, field artillery, ammunition and aircraft valued at over 43 million dollars had been sent. "This equipment arrived in England after the retreat from Dunkirk . . . . No one can appraise what effect the delivery of these supplies had upon the successful British resistance in the summer and autumn," President Roosevelt stated.

SWISS COMMUNIST PARTY DISSOLVED

LONDON, June 11.

The Swiss National Council approved by 58 votes to 3 an Act dissolving the Communist Party, says the Swis radio.

In the debate preceding the vote some Socialist Deputies described the Act as unconstitutional, while others insisted that it should apply to all subversive organisations.—Reuter.

Ghaus Mohammed Retains Title

MUSSOORIE, June 11.

Ghaus Mohammed retained the Open Singles Championship of the U. P. Hard Court Tennis Championship Tournament by defeating Iftikhar Ahmed this afternoon 6/3, 6/1, 6/4. The match was witnessed by a large gathering. Prizes were given away by H. H. the Begum of Rampur.—A. P.

"Facing Indians, Italians Had To Run"

Young Garhwali Officer's Letter To His Father: African Highlands Remind Him Of Home

June 10.

"The Italians put up quite a stiff resistance; but, faced with determined troops like the Indians, they had to run," writes a young Garhwali Officer on active service "somewhere in East Africa" to his father in India. He tells how he came to command a company after just a year's service and describes the country they were operating in as just like the hills of Garhwal.

The following are extracts from his letter home:

Middle East Forces,
April 21st, 1941.

My Dear Daddy,

It has now been some time since I last wrote to you. If you have been reading the daily papers you will be able to realise the cause of my delay in writing.

For the last month or so we we have had a very hard time. It has been real hardship. Tramping for miles, climbing hills 8,000 and 9,000 feet high. It was really a tough time. For days my boots were on me, my feet nearly rotted. For two weeks I had no sleep at all. We only got an occasional hour or so at odd times of the day. By the day we were burnt, due to the heat, and at night we nearly perished, due to the cold; and no blankets or coats were taken. Even meals were scanty, two was the most we ever got, usually it was only one, and that had to suffice for the day, and that meal consisted of biscuits and a tin of fish.

Anyhow we were successful in whatever we had to do. Once again, the Indian Army.

You must have read in the papers that the Italians put up quite a stiff resistnce; but faced with determined troops like the Indians they had to run.

We had a few casualties amgonst our officers; we were very lucky, none killed. Three of them were wounded. I myself had a very narrow escape at times; but luckily came through safe and sound.

Through these days of action I have been commanding a company. To command a company is the work of a senior officer, a captain or so, but since we had none and there were only a few officers I had to do it. Many people were surprised when I told them that I had only a year's service.

I have just finished a year of service, and as I look back on it, I think I have been very lucky. In one year I have seen such a lot and travelled, so much, that I doubt whether I will do the same again; in my first year I have seen active service which very few people have seen.

I will close now. Don't think that I am in India because I have Indian stamps on the envelope; it is because we are using them now.

From your loving son,
Sd.

AMERICAN AID TO BRITAIN

How Lease And Lend Act Strengthens British Fighting Forces

LONDON, June 11.

Defence officials stated in Washington to-day, that about 180 million pounds worth of war materials have been delivered to Britain alone from the United States in the two months since the Lease and Lend Act was passed.

In the first five months of 1941 the supply of planes to Britain was 12 times as great as that of the corresponding period of 1940; supplies of aero-engines being ten times as many.—Reuter.

SINKING OF "ROBINMOOR"

Plea For Suspension Of Judgment Till All Facts Are Known

WASHINGTON, June 11.

According to Dow Jones Agency Mr. Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary, told the press that while the position where the American steamer "Robinmoor" was sunk had been determined to be well within the Western Hemisphere waters, there is no official information with regard to the cause of the sinking, but every means available was being used to determine it.

Mr. Early said that the President would appreciate suspension of judgment until all facts were known. He said that President Roosevelt knew nothing with regard to the report that a United states destroyer had dropped depthcharges near a Nazi submarine.—Reuter.

SURPRISE FOR JAPAN

Chinese Guerillas Active In Manchukuo:

HSINKING (Manchukuo), June 11.

The revelation that considerable guerilla warfare is continuing in Manchukuo and along the frontier with China ten years after Japan invaded Manchuria is made to-day here. It is stated that Japanese and Manchukuoan troops have been engaged in mopping up operations against "Chinese communist troops" and it is admitted that in March 22 clashes took place.—Reuter.

NO SUSPENSION OF SATYAGRAHA IN U. P.

BENARES, June 10.

The Associated Press is informed that there is no truth in a newspaper report to the effect that the Satyagraha movement in the United Provinces has been suspended for a fortnight from June 1 to 15.

It is stated that no circular has been issued by Mahatma Gandhi in this connection.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF CONCESSIONS

Britain Stands In Line With America Regarding Rights In China

LONDON, June 11.

Britain stands in line with Mr. Cordell Hull's recent declaration in favour of abolishing extra-territoriality in China.

When asked in the House of Commons whether Britain supported a similar policy, the Under-Secretary, Mr. Butler, replied: "Yes. British policy remains as stated by the Premier last July when he said that when Far Eastern peace is restored the British Government will be ready to negotiate with the Chinese Government for the abolition of extra-territorial rights, rendition of concession and revision of treaties on a basis of reciprocity and equality".—Reuter.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, June 11

Cotton: Sind July 15/14; January 17/9; Punjab July 14/14; January 15/9; American July 31/6/6; January 27/14; quiet.

Wheat: July 30/15/3; September 31/12/3; strong.

Gram: July 28/2/3; September 28/5/3;

Toria: July 34/13; September 35/2/6.

Cottonseed: July 15/8/6; September 17/1/6.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras, June 11

A slightly better sentiment was visible in the local stock exchange to-day. Securities and Banks continued to be steady and there was a fair enquiry for Textiles. Movements in Planting shares have been irregular but prices have been well maintained. In miscellaneous issues Mysore Papers received good support and the price improved to 14/4.

The market will remain closed to-morrow due to Emperor's birthday.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day:

Cambodias ord 8/9; Buckingham ord 23/9; Sitarams 50/12; Tropicals 19/8 od; Balanoor ord 9/4; Midlands 5; Cochin Malabar ord 6/12; Periakarmalai 17/4; Deccan Sugar pref 172; Spencer ord 5/13; Mysore Chemicals 16/10.

STOP PRESS

ADVANCE IN SYRIA.

LONDON, June 11.

In Eastern Syria, a British armoured column advancing from Abu Kamal has occupied the important and modern air field at Deir-ez-Zor, states the Ankara radio to-night. Another British armoured column has been operating parallel to the Syrian-Turkish frontier and has passed to the south of Ras-el-Ain advancing towards Akche Kale. These two columns may converge and continue their advance towards Aleppo in force.—Reuter.

TOKIO IGNORES VICHY.

CHUNGKING, June 11.

The French Embassy here formally denies that permission was given to the Japanese to seize foreign goods stored at Haipong in French Indo-China and states that a strong protest was lodged with the Japanese military by the French Governor-General as well as the Vichy Government, but the protest was ignored by the Japanese who proceeded to tranship these cargoes.—Reuter.

ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

Ahmedabad D. S. Board Says 'Give Us Full Powers Or Disband Us'

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

"Either give us full powers or disband us" this is the gist of the demand made by the Ahmedabad District School Board in the course of a resolution stating that the rule-making powers of Government have very much curtailed the powers of District School Boards over the administration of primary education, which in consequence suffers in quality.

Government should, therefore, either entrust full powers to District School Boards over the administration of primary education or they should disband District Boards and take over the entire administration of Primary education.—A. P.

MYSORE CONGRESS DEMANDS RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

MYSORE, June 10.

The people of Mysore have no confidence in the present system of administration and there can be no contentment or satisfaction, unless and until the system of Government is changed and replaced by a system of Responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja, says a statement issued by the Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress to the Press.

The statement adds: "With the advent of the new regime it was hoped that the Government would even within the limited sphere open to them try to meet popular aspirations as far as possible and adopt a policy of befriending the Congress, which is the greatest and most dominant political party in the State. The Mysore Congress notes with deepest regret that the Government have further continued the same old policy of ignoring and even trying to undermine the Mysore Congress by massing anti-Congress elements and rallying reactionary forces. The attitude of the Government is reflected in the nominations to Legislatures and in the advice tendered to H. H. the Maharaja regarding choice of non-official Ministers and the President of the Legislative Council."—A. P.

DEPRECIATION FOR INCOME-TAX

Concessions To Indian Shipping Companies

SIMLA, June 11.

It is learned that additional concessions in respect of depreciation for income-tax purposes have been granted to Indian Shipping Companies.

From September 1, 1939 to a date six months after the cessation of the present hostilities all oceangoing ships will be allowed depreciation at the rate of six per cent. instead of five per cent. as at present. Furthermore, the United Kingdom practice has been adopted to deal with cases where ships are purchased second-hand. Under this decision life allowed for a second-hand ship will be more than the normal life allowed for depreciation purposes. For instance, if the normal life of a ship, for depreciation purposes is twenty years and that ship is purchased when it is fifteen years old, the permissible life would be more than the remaining five years. Then again, in the case of second-hand ships, if additions are made to them, say the installation of a refregerating plant or a new boiler for the engine, the permissible life of the additions will be the remaining life of the ship and not the normal life of the additions.—A. P.

Aero Club For Aligarh

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 10.

In pursuance of the scheme for the establishment of an Aero Club for the Aligarh Muslim University, the "United Press" understands, land is being acquired for the proposed club, and that Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, the Vice-Chancellor, would undertake a tour of Bombay and other places in July next to collect funds for purchasing aeroplanes.—United Press.

Naval Parties Landed On Syrian Coast

R. A. F. Gives Strong Support To Advancing Allies

CAIRO, June 11.

It is confirmed that British Naval parties landed on Syrian coast on Monday.

Naval parties apparently landed ahead of the Allied troops advancing along the coast road and assisted in the crossing of the Litani River, effectively countering an attempt by enemy troops to destroy one bridge.

The Free French Communique says: Our troops having covered 100 kilometres in two days from Southern Syria have now arrived near Damascus.

R. A. F. Goes At It

British planes patrolling over British warships off the Syrian coast shot down five enemy planes, stated an R. A. F. Middle East 'communique' on Tuesday night. British fighters drove off enemy aircraft which were attempting to bomb British motor transport at Sanamein (30 miles from Damascus on the Dera-Damascus Road) it is also announced.

The 'communique' states: In Syria and Palestine aircraft of the R. A. F. and the Royal Australian Air Force continued to give support to the advance of our troops in Syria.

Our fighters attacked and drove off a number of enemy aircraft which attempted to bomb our motor transport at Sanamein, 30 miles from Damascus on the Dera-Damascus Road.

Patrols were carried out from His Majesty's ships off the Syrian coast and during these five enemy aircraft were shot down into the sea.

Hostile aircraft approached Haifa during last night and were engaged by the anti-aircraft defences. The enemy attack lasted a considerable time. Bombs were dropped causing slight damage to civilian property. There were a few casualties, but none of a serious nature.

One hostile aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and others were damaged.

Before the last enemy raider had returned from Haifa to the German-controlled base at Aleppo British aircraft were over the aerodrome bombing aircraft on the ground and the flarepath along which the raiders were landing. Fires were observed and much damage was caused.

Weak Resistance

British forward elements have reached a point 15 miles from Damascus according to military circles. The demolitions along the coastal road have now been overcome and the advance is proceeding.

Opposition comes mainly from metropolitan French led by pro-Vichy officers. The Allied advance is deliberately slow in order to avoid clashes if possible, since it is hoped to achieve the end with the minimum bloodshed.

French air squadrons have arrived in Syria from North Africa according to the Ankara Radio.

The Turkish Press is pleased with the declarations of Syrian independence and is very anxious to see the matter settled very soon.

De Gaulle Explains

"Free French is making war," declared General de Gaulle in a statement to the Cairo correspondent of the Free French Agency referring to the entry of Free French forces into Syria and Lebanon.

General de Gaulle said that it was unfortunately true that their march might meet with resistance on the part of their comrades among the soldiers of the Levant.

"Against those we shall never be the first to fire, but if their actions result in some engagements we shall do our duty."—Reuter.

Commissar Of Armaments Dismissed

MOSCOW, June 11.

"Inability to fulfil his duties" is given in a decree of the Supreme Soviet as the reason for the removal of B. L. Vannicove, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party, from the post of Commissar of Armaments.

D. F. Yustimov has been appointed to the post in his stead.—Reuter.

Symington To Be Secretary In Home Dept.

Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., until recently the Collector of Sholapur, has been appointed Joint Secretary in the Home Department in charge of the A.R.P.

Using Loud-Speakers To Win French Troops Over To Allies

Special Motor Vans Equipped With Speakers And Records Urge Petain's Forces To Lay Down Arms

CAIRO, June 11.

The use of loud-speakers—which were employed so successfully in the East African campaign is proving a most valuable "weapon" in winning French troops in Syria over to the Allies.

Special motorvans complete with speaker, records and amplifying apparatus often precede the Allied troops calling on Frenchmen to come over to the Allies or lay down their arms.

General Catroux's proclamation of Sunday were read in this manner. Talks were also given to local populations in the area already occupied resulting in complete comprehension of the Allied aims and the immediate winning over of local inhabitants.

It is understood that Allies are sending much needed supplies of wheat and kerosene into the occupied area.—Reuter.

INDIAN JUTE IN U. S. A.

New Fields For Expansion

June 10.

Jute and jute products are not only by far the most important items in India's export trade with the United States, but are also outstanding examples of America's reliance on an Indian product.

Since jute fibre is not produced in the United States and since India is practically the sole source of the world supply, the United States relies on India for this cheap fibre to bag and wrap many of her bulk commodities. United States imports of jute fibre consist of long jute and jute butts or rejections.

Long jute is used in the manufacture of twines, upholsters' webbing, padding, fabrics for clothing, floor coverings and for filling the interstices between the cores of electric power transmission cables. Jute butts are used principally in the manufacture of bagging for covering raw cotton bales.

The United States has also relied in the past upon India and, to a lesser extent, upon the United Kingdom, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Germany, Hungary and the Netherlands for its supplies of burlap, the cloth made from jute. With the elimination of almost all the European countries as suources of supply as a result of the war, the U. S. A. looks to India to an even greater extent for her needs in burlap.

SYMPATHISERS OF FASCISM

Britain To Apply Defence Regulations

LONDON, June 10.

A number of Fascist organisations figure in the list of eight companies in respect of which Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, has made orders applying the Defence Regulations.

The Home Office announcement regarding each concern says that Mr. Morrison is satisfied that persons in control of the organisation named "have had sympathies with a system of Government of a power with which Britain is at war and that there is danger of utilisation of the organisation for a purpose prejudicial to the efficient prosecution of the war."

Among the organisations named are the East London Blackshirt Limited, the British Union of District Formations Limited and several publishing firms.—Reuter.

DUCE SAYS

"U. S. Is At Undeclared War With Axis"

Greece Was "Slave Of Britain" But Will Now Be Occupied By Italy!

ROME, June 11.

"We have settled accounts with Greece slave of England", declared Mussolini speaking on the occasion of the "Memorial Day" for war against Britain.

The Duce said, that the Greeks would not have been able to carry on for even six months without British help. In accord with Germany the whole of Greece including Athens would be occupied by Italy.

U. S. At Undeclared War With Axis

"AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN THE WAR WOULD NOT DISTURB US. AN ACTUAL DECLARATION OF WAR WOULD NOT MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE TO THE EXISTING CONDITIONS, WHICH ARE A STATE OF UNDECLARED WAR."

Greece re-entered the Italian Mediterranean sphere of influence.

Subservience To Germany

Perhaps the most significant note in Mussolini's speech was the complete subservience to Germany which was betrayed in every reference to the Axis partner, states Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Even the most fanatical Fascist must have heard with serious mis-givings the Duce's statement that the whole of Greece will be occupied by Italy. Every Italian knows that his armies have been soundly trounced by the Greeks in every encounter where they met singlehanded since the attack upon Greece.

The possible reason for this action by Hitler is, it is added, a sop to compensate Italy for abandoning her claims to Nice, Corsica and Tunis with which Hitler is trying to attract the French towards the Axis.—Reuter.

Conservative M. P. Presumed Killed

LONDON, June 10.

Dudley Jack Barnato Joel, Conservative member of Parliament for Dudley, is reported missing, presumed killed.

He was in the Naval Volunteer Reserve.

He is the youngest son of the late S. B. Joel, the famous South African mining magnate and notability.—Reuter.

FIRST AIM OF NEW IRAQ GOVT.

CAIRO, June 11.

The newspaper "Almokattam" reports it is understood that the strengthening of relations with the Arab countries, especially Egypt, is among the first aims of the new Iraqi Government "so that in the present circumstances the Arab countries will have a similar policy in all matters relating to the Arab Orient".—Reuter.

Debate In Newzealand Parliament

WELLINGTON, June 11.

The war situation will be debated in a secret session in the House of Representatives to-day.

Mr. Nash, the acting Prime Minister, announced that the House could have a public debate on Thursday on the work of New Zealanders in Greece and Crete. He added that Government would welcome such a debate.—Reuter.

DUE TO FATHER'S ILLNESS

Central M. L. A. Released On Parole

Acharya Narendra Dev Loses Seventeen Pounds Weight In Jail

NAINITAL, June 11.

The United Provinces Government have issued orders for the release of Mr. Sri Prakasha, M.L.A. (Central) on parole for ten days for the time being in view of the serious illness of Dr. Bhagwan Das.—A.P.

NARENDRA DEO LOSES 17 POUNDS IN JAIL

NEW DELHI, June 10.

The gradual deterioration in the condition of health of Acharya Narendra Deo is indicated in a letter written by him to a prominent local Congressman.

He lost ten pounds in weight while in Gorakhpur jail and since his transfer to Agra jail he has lost another seven pounds. He has also been suffering from asthmatic fits almost daily for about a fortnight.—United Press.

BOMBAY LABOUR LEADER RELEASED AND RE-ARRESTED

Mr. R. N. Jhambekar, Bombay Labour leader, was released from the Nasik Central Prison on Wednesday and was rearrested under the Defence of India Rules. He is now under detention in the same prison.

LETTERS TO FIGHTING FORCES ABROAD

Prepaid Postage Compulsory

SIMLA, June 11.

A Press Note says that a large number of letters and parcels from India addressed to members of the fighting forces serving overseas, C/o the Officer Commanding, Base Postal Depot, Bombay, on which postage is not prepaid is being received in the Base Postal Depot.

It is hereby notified that such articles will not be forwarded to destination but will be returned to the senders direct, if possible; otherwise they will be consigned to the Dead Letter Office.—A. P.

A.-I. VYAYAM PRASARAK SANGH

(From A Correspondent)

The following met provisionally to discuss the preliminaries of the proposed All-India Vyayam Pracharak Sangh to be started in Bombay in connection with Sardar Prithvising's five year plan of physical education: Sardar Prithvisingh, Shri Amritlal Sheth, Shri Nyalchand Mulchand Sheth, Shri Durlabhji Keshavji Khatani, Shri Chatrabhuj Hansraj Pethani, Shri Parmanand Kunvarji Kapadia, Shri Dvarkadas Gokuldas Dalal, Shri Gopalrao Kulkarni, Shri Vinubhai Shah and Dr. Vrijlal D. Meghani.

The meeting discussed the principles of the constitution of the Sangh.

The meeting formed a provisional committee of the above ten members to work in connection with the organisation of the Sangh. The Committee shall work until the Sangh is regularly established.

Messrs. Chaturbhuj Hansraj, Nyalchand Mulchand and Durlabhji Keshavji were elected secretaries of the Provisional Committee. The funds of the Sangh shall be placed in the joint account of these three provisionally.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned by the Committee to be spent by Sardar Prithvisingh for the preliminaries.

The Committee shall meet again on June 13 in the "Janmabhoomi" office at 3 p.m.

THIRD LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE OPENED IN SHOLAPUR

On Sunday 8th June a pleasant function was performed in a Forest Area of Sholapur in the morning. The Municipal President Mr. P. R. Pully presided over the opening ceremony of the Bombay Government's Third Labour Welfare Centre in Sholapur. About 1,500 persons were present. Forest Area of Sholapur is a Harijan Area where mill hands reside. Mr. B. J. Mhatre, the Government Labour Welfare Officer at Sholapur explained the Government's Labour Welfare Scheme. The Editor of "Sholapur Samachar", Mr. B. N. Jakkal, Mr. Bhosale, Dr. Shinde, Mr. Basalingappa Shetty, Mr. Salunkhe and others spoke congratulating the Government on opening the third centre. The President while declaring open the Centre stated that the City Municipality was going to construct baths for the citizens in Forest Area.

COMMUNAL RIOTS AND SATYAGRAHA

(Continued from page 6)

tion of particular movements which embrace in their sweep average men and women possessed of honesty and goodwill. If a prophet and reformer cannot create a movement but is only able to guide and regulate individuals, he must be declared to have lived before his time. Humanity was not ready for the message he had to deliver. Gandhiji has often said that even one true satyagrahi was enough to bring about the desired results. But evidently he means that the existence of such a satyagrahi would be a guarantee of the conversion of the many. If the one always remain the one, he can only solve his individual problem but not the collective problem.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

MYSORE RACES

Highland Spring Wins Steward Cup

MYSORE, June 11.

MELSOM PLATE

MASTER MCKINLEY	1
FLAMBEAU	2
NONE SO GAY	3

Tote paid Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 11, and Rs. 21 for places.

FARAJ PLATE (Div. II)

SAIDAN	1
SALIM AL IRAQ	2
ABDUL AL MOSUL	3
SHAMSOONDER	4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 76 and Rs. 9 for places.

FARAJ PLATE (Div. I)

MUZHIR	1
PRINCE FAISAL	2
SAIF BAHADUR	3

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 11 Rs. 16 and Rs. 23 for places.

BOWRING PLATE

MAD HATTER	1
NUIT DE NOEL	2
DICK TAPPER	3

Not run: Shankerprasad.

Tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 12 and Rs. 9 for places.

STEWARDS CUP

HIGHLAND SPRING	1
MOHALEBBI	2
TALK	3
FRESHWATER	4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 12 Rs. 18 for places.

TALIB PLATE

DAHMAN FADHIL	1
RED CROSS	2
ASAD	3

Not run: Shanghai.

Tote paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 9, Rs. 15 and Rs. 27 for places.

PEARS PLATE

CHERIE	1
MARENGO	2
PRINCESS MUMTAZ	3

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 8 for places.—A. P.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

Struggles For Entry Into Championship Round

The struggle for entry into the Championship Round of the Bengal Club Cup League is proceeding in an interesting manner. Of course the Jagannatn Fishermen secured their top position in Section A still further by defeating Khatau Sports last week end. But Matunga Athletic Club took Caltex by surprise and moved up to the second rank. They have two more engagements to fulfil. It remains to be seen whether they can hold on till the last. The Muslim Sports have three matches in hand still with only a point behind Matunga. They are quite sanguine about their chances while the St. Xavier's College feel equally confident about dislodging one of the other from the field of eligibility to the Championship Round.

The Bengal Club, leading Section B, tasted their first defeat at the hands of the Y.M.C.A. by a solitary goal. It now seems certain that the young men will gradually overhaul them from the head of the Table, although the Club's chances for entry into the Championship Round are assured. In this section the fight now remains for the third place. Tata Sports and Indian Gymkhana appear to be the strongest rivals for it.

THE TABLE

The following are the present positions of the teams in the respectable Sections:-

SECTION A

Teams	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Jagannath Fishermen XI	6	5	0	1	23	3	11
Matunga Atletic	5	3	1	1	15	7	7
Muslim Sports	4	3	1	0	10	6	6
St. Xavier's College	5	3	2	0	10	6	6
Caltex	6	3	3	0	12	14	6
St. Francis	5	2	3	0	7	13	4
Bholwada	7	1	6	0	7	25	2
Khatau Sports	4	0	4	0	2	12	0

SECTION B

Teams	P.	W	L	D.	F	A	P.
Bengal Club	7	5	1	1	22	3	11
Y.M.C.A.	4	4	0	0	19	0	8
Tata Sports	5	2	1	2	9	8	6
Indian Gym.	6	2	2	2	18	8	6
Bright Star	5	2	2	1	6	15	5
United Young Friends	5	1	2	2	2	6	4
B.B. & C.I.R.	6	1	4	1	5	18	3
Burmah Shell	6	0	5	1	3	29	1

Modified Burma Export Control Scheme

SIMLA, June 11.

It is announced in a Gazette of India Extraordinary that the permission to export motor cars, motor cycles and motor omnibuses, vans and lorries and parts thereof (excluding rubber tyres and tubes) has been deleted from the open general licence issued under the export control scheme in respect of Burma.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Jeff Could Fill the Gas Tank with Hair Tonic — By BUD FISHER

MUTT, I WANNA MAKE A HIT WITH MY GIRL! IS IT ALL RIGHT IF I DRAW SOME OF OUR MONEY OUT OF THE BANK TO BUY A TOUPEE?
A TOUPEE? YEH! O.K.
2-17
NOW HE'S BUYING A WIG! OH, WELL- A TOUPEE DOESN'T COST A FORTUNE!
DING LING RING-
HELLO, MUTT! WELL, I BOUGHT THE TOUPEE BUT NOW I'M WORRIED ABOUT THE UPKEEP!
UPKEEP ON A TOUPEE? WHAT UPKEEP?
WELL, GARAGE RENT, GAS, OIL, TIRES-
A COUPE!!
HI, MUTT! HOW DO YOU LIKE THE TOUPEE?

REPORT ON DACCA MAIL DISASTER

Driver Was Suffering From Mental Aberration

SIMLA, June 10.

Important recommendations for the prevention of accidents on the Eastern Bengal Railway are made by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways in his report on the collision between Dacca Mail and North Bengal Express at Majdia Station on April 17, 1939.

He suggests an immediate changing over of the present system of interlocking from "B" to "A" class.

He claims that East Indian Railway under similar conditions had, after a serious accident of a similar nature introduced "A" class working at all their stations having fast and heavy traffic.

The Report says: E. B. Railway have got "B" class working at the majority of stations on their main broad gauge line.

The Signal Engineer in his statement has mentioned from memory seven similar accidents where one train has run into the rear of another.

If the Railway had "A" class working at all stations on the section in question this and other accidents that have occurred in the past would have been avoided.

In the opinion of the Senior Government Inspector changing over the present system would cost a very little, say Rs. 100 for an ordinary roadside station.

Steps are also recommended to ensure that all platform lamps are kept clean and correctly lit, where passenger trains stop at night.

Lastly, all staff, particularly running staff should be qualified in first aid.

In regard to accident itself, the Senior Government Inspector holds that "Driver Pearson was sober at the time of the accident."

His action in passing the signal at danger can only be explained as a result of temporary 'mental aberration.'

He also holds that the driver did not have his distant vision glasses on while he was running into Majdia Station on April 17, 1939.

The absence of glasses, however, will not account for his passing two signals at danger.

In running past signals at danger Driver Pearson acted in contravention to general rule of Railway. Further he acted in contravention to E. B. Railway Department Order in performing duty without glasses.

Further more the Driver knew that the North Bengal Express was ahead of him he should have been more vigilant.

It is also held that the train might have been running at fast speed, but the Driver could not be blamed for that.

The Driver has 25 years' service and has a good record.—A. P.

STEEL and

If seems a far cry from the soft textiles of our daily wear to the shining, metallic rigidity of steel. Yet it is to the mighty part this metal plays in modern textile production that we owe the perfection, the abundance and the comparative cheapness of materials to-day. From the great machines which handle the raw material, to the minute needle which adds the final stitch to garments—steel plays a continuous and important part in the Textile Industry.

With mechanical production has come a higher finish in the textiles produced.

Fine linen and soft materials are available to the millions in India as never before.

So it is that the clothes we wear, the materials we see in home and house the innumerable forms and varieties of textiles in common use—these are concrete evidence of the tremendous part steel plays in the service of civilisation.

TATA and SCOB

STEEL IS OF THE GREATEST ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE TO THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY

Issued by the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. and The Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd.

T.N. 1724

. . . . . HE WON'T PASS

Of course not, he is often absent, out of action, thanks to a splitting headache. This may happen at critical moments when everything's at stake. Pity that boy does not know about SARIDON, the perfect pain killer which relieves within 10 minutes, acts for hours and has no after effects. Whatever your ache, wherever your pain, SARIDON puts you right in no time. Sold everywhere in envelopes of 2 and tubes of 10 tablets.

Saridon

CHURCHILL ANSWERS CRITICS

(Continued from page 10)

Egypt. Why could not you have reinforced them with 17,000 men to carry on the battle.'

The moment it was proved that we could not crush air-borne landings before fleet losses became too heavy to hold off seaborne landings, Crete was lost, and it was necessary to save what was possible of the army.

Wonderful Achievement

It is one thing to take off 17,000 men with side arms and another to land them in fighting condition with guns and material. It is a wonderful thing that as many as 17,000 got away in the face of the enemy's overwhelming command of the air.

We should not regret the battle of Crete. The fighting there attained a severity and fierceness which the Germans had not previously encountered in their walk through Europe.

In killed, wounded, missing and prisoners we lost about 15,000 men. This takes no account of the losses of Greeks and Cretans who fought with the utmost bravery and suffered so heavily.

On the other hand, from the most careful and precise enquiries, we believe that about 5,000 Germans were drowned in trying to cross the sea and at least 12,000 were killed or wounded on the island itself.

In addition the air force which the Germans employed sustained extraordinary losses of about 180 fighter and bomber aircraft being destroyed and about 250 troop carrying planes. This when our air strength is overtaking the enemy's is important.

I am sure it will be found that this somber and ferocious battle which was lost upon a no great margin was well worth fighting and will play an extremely important part in the whole defence of the Nile Valley throughout the present year.

It is asked will the lessons of Crete be learned and will they affect the defence of this island?

Experience To Be Used

Officers who participated in the thickest of the fighting, including a New Zealand brigadier, are already approaching this country. Very full appreciations have been made by the Staff in the Middle East and are being made in a more lengthy form.

This material will be examined by the Staff here and will be placed at the disposal of Sir Alan Brooke who commands the several millions of armed men in this island including the Home Guard.

Every effort will be made to profit thereby. There are two facts to be borne in mind in comparing what happened in Crete with what might happen here.

Firstly, we rely upon strong superiority in air power and certainly upon much greater air power both actually and relatively than was proved sufficient in last autumn. This sustains not only land defence but liberates again the power of the navy from the thraldom in which it was held round Crete.

Secondly, the scale of efforts required of the Germans in attack would have to be multiplied many times over what was necessary in Crete, and it might be this would be beyond capacity of their resources for their schemes.

Everything, however, will be done to meet airborne and seaborne attack launched upon a vast scale and maintained with a total disregard of losses. We shall not be lulled by those two arguments into any undue sense of security.

Many Improvements

An attack by parachute troops and gliders may be likened to an attack by incendiary bombs which if not quickly extinguished one by one, may lead not only to serious fires but to an enormous conflagration.

We are making many improvements in the defence of our airfields and in the mobility of forces which will be employed upon that and other tasks. Nothing will be stinted and not a moment will be lost.

It is not true that the Germans clothed their parachute troops who attacked Crete in New Zealand uniforms. I gave that report to the House as it had reached me from the Chief of Command, the Middle East, but he now informs me that a mistake arose from the fact that the parachute troops after landing at one point drove a number of New Zealand walking wounded before them and along with them in their attacks and consequently a cry arose that they themselves were in New Zealand uniforms.

There is no objection to the use of parachute troops in war so long as they are dressed in the distinctive uniforms of their country. This kind of fighting is however bound to become very fierce as it breaks out behind the fronts and lines of the army and the civil population is almost immediately involved.

Mr. Churchill then turned to Syria when Mr. Hore Belisha invited him to say something about air arm co-operation.

Mr. Churchill declared: Last year the great need was to multiply fighters and bombers. It became an enormously important matter. Nevertheless a proportion of army co-operation squadrons were associated with the military forces but not on a scale which was desirable.

It is of the utmost consequence that every division, especially every armoured division, should have a chance to live its daily life and training in close and precise relationship with the particular number of aircraft that it knows and that it can call up at need.

It was not possible last year to provide it on a large scale with out trenching on other domains which were more vital to our safety, but it is the intention to go forward on that path immediately and provide the army with a considerable larger number of aeroplanes suited entirely to the work they have to do and above all to the development of that wireless connection between ground forces, the aid and the military which the Germans have carried to such an extraordinary point of perfection.

If this had been done in Crete it would not have made any difference to the event there, because the numbers there for the purpose of co-operating with the troops could not have altered the event.—

Coming to the Syrian operation Mr. Churchill repeated: We have no territorial designs in Syria or anywhere else in French territory. We seek no colonies or advantages of any kind for ourselves in this war. Let none of our French friends be deceived by blatant German and Vichy propaganda.

On the contrary we shall do all in our power to restore the freedom, independence and rights of France.

In a letter I wrote to General de Gaullie I said that we shall do all in our power to restore France's freedom and her rights, but it will be for the French to aid in restoring her greatness. There can be no doubt that General de Gaulle is a more zealous defender of France's interests than are the men of Vichy whose policy is that of utter subservience to the German enemy.

It did not take much intelligence to see that the infiltration into Syria by the Germans and their intrigues in Iraq constituted very great dangers to the whole eastern flank of our defence in the Nile Valley and Suez Canal.

The only choice before us in that theatre for some time has been whether to encourage the Free French to attempt a counter-penetration by themselves, or whether at the heavier risk in delay to prepare a considerable force as we have done.

It was also necessary to restore the position in Iraq before any serious advance in Syria could be made. Our relations with Vichy and the possibilities of an open breach with the Vichy Government evidently raised the military and strategic significance of these movements to the very highest point.

Finally, and above all, the formidable menace of an invasion of Egypt by the German army in Cyrenaica supported by large Italian forces with this position in Syria was very nearly gone.

Nazi Poison

The German poison was spreading throughout the country and the revolt in Iraq, perhaps beginning prematurely, enabled us to take necessary measures to correct the evil, BUT WE MUST NOT REJOICE OR GIVE WAY TO JUBILATION WHILE WE ARE ENGAGED IN OPERATIONS OF THIS DIFFICULTY AND WHEN THE REACTION OF THE GERMANS STILL REMAINS TO US OBSCURE AND UNKNOWN.

Others have said that we must not follow a hand to mouth strategy. We must regain the initiative and impart to all our operations that sense of mastery and design which the Germans so often display.

Nobody agrees with that more than I do, but it is a much deal easier said than done, especially while the enemy possesses vastly superior resources and many strategic advantages.

The battle of the Atlantic is also being well maintained. In January Hitler mentioned March as the peak month of his effort against us on the sea. We were to be exposed to attacks on a scale never before dreamed of and there were rumours of hundreds of U-boats and masses of aircraft to be used against us.

These rumours were spread against us in the world and a very alarming impression produced. March, April and May have gone and we are in the middle of June.

It is much easier to sink ships than build them or to bring them safely across the Ocean. We have lately been taking a stronger hand in this sinking process ourselves.

It is a most astonishing fact that in the month of May we sank, captured or caused to be scuttled no less than 257 thousand tons of enemy shipping although they present us with targets which are perhaps onetenth as great as we present to them.

While they slink from port to port under the protection of their air umbrella and make short furtive voyages from port to port across the sea we maintain our whole worldwide traffic with never less than 20,000 ships on the seas.

Let Us Recall Facts

The losses we inflicted upon them in the month of May were in the nature of three-quarters of the losses they inflicted upon us. This also has a bearing on the possibility of a seaborne invasion, because destruction of enemy tonnage is proceeding at a most rapid and satisfactory rate.

Nor need these solid grounds for thankfulness and confidence fail from us when we look at the aspect of the war in the Middle East. We have been at war for 21 months. Almost a year has passed since France deserted us and Italy came in against us.

If anybody had said in June last that we should to-day hold every yard of the territories for which Britain is responsible in the Middle East, that we should have conquered the whole of the Italian Empire of Abyssinia, Eritrea and East Africa, that Egypt, Palestine and Irak would have been successfully defended, he would have been thought a very foolish visionary. But that is the position at the moment.

It is more than three months since the Germans gave out that they would be in Suez in a month and were telling the Spaniards that when Suez fell they would have to come into the war. Two months ago many people thought that we should be driven out of Tobruk or forced to capitulate there.

The last time we had a debate on the war an instructed commentator warned us gravely of the danger of a German thrust at Assiout at the head of the Delta. Six weeks ago all Irak was aflame and Habbaniyah was declared to be in direct jeopardy. Women and children were evacuated by air. It was reported from enemy quarters that a surrender would be forced.

A hostile insurgent Government ruled in Baghdad in closest association with Germans and Italians. Our forces were pinned in Basrah having only just landed. Kirkuk and Mosul were in enemy hands. All has now been regained.

in Syria

We are advancing into Syria in force. Our front at Mersa Matruh in the Western Desert is unbroken and our defensive lines there are stronger than ever. The large forces which were occupied in the conquest of Abyssinia are now set free with an immense mass of transport and large numbers are on their way to or have already reached the Delta of the Nile.

It would be most unfair and wrong and very silly in the midst of a defence, which so far has been crowned with remarkable success, to select the loss of the Crete salient as an excuse and pretext for branding with failure or taunt the great campaign, for the defence of the Middle East which has so far prospered beyond all expectation and is now entering upon an ever more intense and critical stage.

I give no guarantee and make no promise or prediction for the future, but in the next six months during which we must expect even harder fighting and many disappointments, should find us in no worse position than that in which we stand today, if after having fought so long alone, single-handed against the might of Germany and against Italy and against the intrigues and treachery of Vichy, we should still be found the faithful and unbeaten guardians of the Nile Valley and of the regions that lie about it, is to say a famous chapter will have been written in the Martial History of British Empire and Commonwealth operations.

After Mr. Churchill's speech the House of Commons adjourned without a vote.—Reuter.

ANTI-GAS FABRICS MADE FROM INDIGENOUS MATERIALS

Cheaper And Better Than Imported Product

June 11.

A cloth which is as efficient against gas as the British oil-dressed fabric, has been produced at the laboratories of the Government Test House, Alipore, under the personal supervision of the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research. Two formulae for proofing have been recommended which give the desired effect, and the cloth prepared by those methods has satisfied all tests.

Three types of samples have been produced, all of which have been found fully satisfactory regarding tensile strength, tackiness test, efficiency test etc. In fact in some respects the formulae proposed have given better results than the imported cloth, and are considered an improvement on the specifications which had been laid down.

There is a considerable demand for these fabrics not only in India, but in other parts of the Empire and an order for 22 lakhs of yards has already been received. The imported material costs Rs. 3/4 per yard, whereas the indigenous fabrics can be produced much cheaper. For purposes of war supplies, the Supply Department has entrusted the production of varnish in accordance with one of the formulae to four firms operating in India. The formula will, however, be made available by the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research free of charge to any one who desires to exploit it. The second formula is being kept as a reserve. These formulae will not only help to meet the present need for anti-gas cloth, but with suitable modifications will lead to the development of new industries, such as the oil skin industry and the cloth and resin-impregnated cloth industries.

TRAINING IN LEATHER WORK

Four Harijan Candidates For Wardha And Calcutta

INDORE, June 10.

At a meeting of the Central Harijan Uplift Committee, Indore, four Harijan candidates were selected for being sent two to Wardha for training in leather work and two to Calcutta for training in Carcase utilisation work. Two of the scholarships are of the value of Rs. 25 each and two of Rs. 20 each per month, tenable for two years. It is hoped that the scholarships will enable the Harijans to settle in the rural areas.

It was also decided to revive the "Pracharakas" for doing intensive propaganda in connection with Harijan Uplift. Instead of attempting the work throughout the State, it was decided to concentrate in the Mimar district where four Pracharkars will work.—United Press.

STORY OF RASHID ALI'S £160,000

London, June 5.

The "Daily Telegraph" Baghdad Correspondent cabled on June 4:—

When Rashid Ali passed through Bacuba, north-east of Baghdad, on his flight to Iran, his car was stopped by the police and his baggage searched.

As a result £160,000 of Iraqi currency newly looted from the banks in Baghdad was confiscated. He was allowed only £120 to take into exile.

Iraqi leaders of all denominations and parties were in the Rose Palace to meet the Regent, Emir Abdul Ilah when he returned to Baghdad.

GIR LION BAGGED BY JAM SAHEB

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH: June 9.

A big lion measuring 9 feet 8 inches was bagged by the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar at about 4 p.m. on June 6, near Khokhra, in Sasan Division of the Gir Forest.

The Jam Saheb and the Maharani Saheba left Sasan by car in the morning of June 7.

"China's Three Musketeers"

SHANGHAI. (By Mail).

Believed to be one of the most remarkable cases of longevity in the world, a Chinese merchant, aged 108 has just arrived in Wusih, important manufacturing town about 50 miles north-west of Shanghai, with his 90-year-old son and 70-year-old grandson, according to Chinese Press reports.

The "Three Musketeers" were not a bit abashed by the attention they attracted and proudly told their admirers that back in the ancestral home near Wusih six generations of the family were still living.

The grandfather is reported to have claimed that he could remember the Taiping Rebellion, as he was born in 1834 or three years prior to the birth of General Frederick Townsend Ward, who helped to suppress the revolt.

KARACHI.—A heat wave that is passing over the Province has caused the death of three persons in Dadu and another in Karachi during the week-end.—A. P.

Every single tablet is sealed separately in a Moisture-Proof Transparent compartment and will keep fresh and pure for years. It is untouched by human hands throughout manufacture.

DON'T WORRY WHETHER RHEUMATISM is CAUSED BY GERMS OR URIC ACID—'ASPRO' GETS IT BOTH WAYS

'ASPRO' Definitely Brings Relief to

HEADACHE
NEURALGIA
RHEUMATISM
SLEEPLESSNESS
LUMBAGO
IRRITABILITY
ALCOHOLIC AFTER-EFFECTS
INFLUENZA
COLDS
NEURITIS
GOUT
PERIODICAL PAINS Peculiar to women
NERVE SHOCK

'ASPRO' RELIEVES MALARIA

PRICES: 3 TABLETS An. 1 30 TABLETS As. 10

A PROCLAMATION & A REVELATION

The 'ASPRO' Puzzle Solved Positive Proof why 'Aspro' has such varied Use and astonishing Results.

TWO SCHOOLS OF MEDICAL THOUGHT SATISFIED BY ONE MEDICINE.

'ASPRO' certainly is a puzzle to the man in the street. Its claims are varied and its uses numerous. So many astonishing testimonials, however, have been received for help which has been given in cases of complaints OUTSIDE ITS GENERAL CLAIMS that it is deemed necessary to explain more fully to the public how 'ASPRO' acts on the system and how so many beneficial results are obtained.

Investigation has proved:

(1) That 'ASPRO' after liberation in the system is a solvent of Uric Acid and—therefore an antidote for complaints arising from this cause.
(2) That 'ASPRO' after liberation in the system is an undoubted germicide therefore of tremendous value in all complaints of a feverish nature and germ origin.
(3) That 'ASPRO' after liberation in the system is an antiseptic for internal use, cleansing and freshening up the system.

It therefore becomes obvious that its beneficial uses for Rheumatism and kindred complaints are based on very strong evidence fully justifying the testimonials being received.

FEVERISHNESS VANISHES

Had terrific headaches and temperature. Felt giddy and aching. Sent for 'ASPRO' and took three doses—result temperature normal and headache gone. (Sd.) Mrs. L. B.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

DOUBT DISPELLED

Doubted efficacy of all advertised medicines but says 'Aspro' produced miraculous effects in case of acute neuralgia. Pain entirely vanished and has not returned. (Sd.) A. N.

Distributors:—
J. L. MORISON SON & JONES (India) Ltd.
P. O. Box No. 258, Bombay.
Telephone 30958 & Branches.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

34

'ASPRO' DOES NOT HARM THE HEART OR STOMACH

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

FOR ARTISTIC
ULTRA-MODERN
FURNITURE
DO TRY
JAYANAND
KHIRA & Co.
SANDHURST BRIDGE,
Bombay 7. Phone: 34136

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1941

GLYCO-THYMOLINE
(Kress & Owen Co.'s)
KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!
with
GLYCO-
THYMOLINE
To cure common cold and tonsilities, douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at Bay and soothes irritated tissues.
Obtainable at all Chemists.

Churchill Silences Carping Critics

British Only Nation In World Who Never Fears Reverses

PREMIER GIVES LIE TO PROPAGANDA THAT BRITISH FIGHT WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S BLOOD

OF 90,000 KILLED, 85,000 WERE BRITISH

"Enemy Has Paid Heavy Price In Crete Venture: Victory Only Answer To Defeat"

"Excuse in trying to explain defeat is bitter. The only answer to defeat is victory", said Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, continuing his speech on the war situation in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister said:

We Had Good Chance

The decision to fight for Crete was taken with the full knowledge that air support would be at a minimum as anyone can see—apart from the question whether you have adequate supplies or not who measures, the distance from our airfields in Egypt and compares them with the distances from the enemy airfields in Greece and who acquaints himself with the radius of action of dive bombers and aircraft.

I take the fullest personal responsibility for that decision, but the Chiefs of Staff, the Defence Committee, and Gen. Wavell all not only thought that Crete ought to be defended in the circumstances, which were fully before them, but that in spite of the lack of air support, we had a good chance of winning the battle.

Enemy Pays Heavy Price

Nobody had an illusion about the scale of the enemy airborne attack. We knew it would be gigantic and intense. Reconnaissances over the Greek aerodromes showed an enormous mass of aircraft which were gathering there—many hundreds—and it turned out that the enemy was prepared to pay an almost unlimited price for this conquest and his resources, when concentrated upon any particular point may often be overwhelming at that point.

Weekly Expatiation

Referring to statements which had been ascribed to spokesmen of the War Office and the Air Ministry, the Prime Minister declared that the officers who give these broadcasts are not acquainted with the control of affairs and with what is decided or thought or felt in the Chiefs of Staff Committee or the Defence Committee.

"I would very much have liked to stop them and in some cases I have reduced them in number.

It is very risky to ask a professional officer to give a weekly expatiation on the air when in the nature of things, although he may be very accomplished in his profession, he cannot know and ought not to know the facts as they are understood at secret meetings.

At the same time one is appealed to ceaselessly to give more information to make the war more interesting to the people and tell them more about what is going on, but it is not possible for the head of a government or even for the Chiefs of Staff to scrutinise beforehand these detailed weekly statements which are made.

I think that the water must certainly be reconsidered (hear, hear).

As I have said nobody had illusions about the tremendous scale of the airborne attack, the greatest ever delivered in the world and that we should resist it without any but the most restricted air support on our side.

Anatomy Of Battle Of Crete

Let us look at the Anatomy of this battle of Crete which was undertaken in bleak circumstances.

We hoped that the 25,000 to 30,000 good troops—I am making it a little vague—with artillery and a proportion of tanks aided by the Greek forces would be able to destroy parachute and glider landings of the enemy and prevent him using the airfields or harbours.

Our army was to destroy the airborne attacks while the navy held off or destroyed seaborne attacks. But there was the time-limit.

The action of the navy in maintaining the northern sea guard without adequate air defence was bound to be very costly. It is known how serious were those losses. We could only stand a certain proportion of naval losses before the northern sea guard of the fleet would have to be withdrawn.

If, meanwhile, the army could succeed in biting off the head of the whole terrific apparatus of the airborne invasion before the naval time limit or loss limit was reached, then the enemy would have to begin all over again, and having regard to the enormous and unprecedented scale of the operation and losses he would have to incur, he might well for the time being have at least broken it off—at any rate there would have been a long delay before he could have mounted it again. That was the basis on which the decision was reached.

What would our critics have said if we had given up Crete without firing a shot. We should have been told that this pusillanimous flight had surrendered to the enemy the key of the Eastern Mediterranean, and that our communications with Malta and our power to interrupt the enemy's communications with Libya were grievously endangered. There is only too much truth in all that, although, perhaps, it will not in the end turn out too badly.

Battle—Part Of Campaign

Crete was an extremely important salient in our line of Defence like Fort Douaumont at Verdun in 1916 and like Kemmel Hill in 1918. These were taken by the Germans but in each case the Germans lost the battle and also the campaign and in the end lost the war but can you be sure the same result would have been achieved if the Allies had not fought for Douaumont and Kemmel Hill? These battles can only be judged in their relation to the campaign as a whole.

I have been asked why were the Cretan airfields not mined beforehand or again why were they not commanded by long-range gunfire or why were not more tanks allotted to their defences and so on.

I can answer these but I do not propose to discuss the tactics here because it is quite impossible for us to fight battles in detail either beforehand or afterwards from Whitehall or from the Commons.

Examples Of Last War

His Majesty's Government in their responsibility to Parliament choose the best generals they can find, set before them the broad strategic objects of the campaign, offer them any advice or counsel that may seem fitting, ask the necessary searching questions and then support them to the best of their power in men and munitions, and also, so long as they retain their confidence, they support them with loyal comradeship in failure or success.

It is impossible to go into tactical details, and I never remember in the last war in those great battles which cost something like 40, 50 or 70 thousand men—I am talking of battles of a single day—and wherein sometimes there were grave errors made, they were not often made the subject of an arrangement of the Government in the Commons.

Defeat Is Bitter

It is only where great strategic issues of policy come that it is fitting for us here to endeavour to form a final opinion.

Defeat is bitter. Excuse in trying to explain defeat is bitter. There is no use in trying to explain defeat. People do not like defeat and do not like explanations, however elaborate or plausible.

The only answer to 'defeat is victory.' If the Government in wartime gives the impression that it cannot in the long run procure victory, who cares for its explanations? It ought to go, that is if you are quite sure you can find another which can do better.

However, no Government can conduct war unless it stands on a solid stable foundation and knows it, and like a great ship, can win through a period of storms into clearer weather.

Unless there is a strong impression of solidarity and strength in Government in the time of war, Government cannot give support necessary to the fighting men and their commanders in a difficult period, and in a disheartening and disappointing period.

If the Government has always to be looking over the shoulder to see whether it is going to be stabbed in the back or not, it cannot possibly keep its eye on the enemy.

Another point of some difficulty which presents itself to me whenever I am asked to make a statement to the House is whether I ought to encourage good hopes of successful outcomes of particular operations or ought to prepare the public for a serious disappointment.

From a purely British standpoint, there is no doubt the second of these courses is to be prepared and this is the course I have usually followed. The British nation is unique in this respect that they are the only people who like to be told how bad things are, who like to be told the worst and like to be told they are very likely going to get much worse in the future and must prepare themselves for further reverses.

But when you go to other countries—oddly enough I saw a message from authorities who are most concerned with our Arab problem at present urging that we should be careful not to indulge in too gloomy forecasts.

The Arabs do not understand the British character of meeting trouble long before it comes and I think it much better to go on putting a bold face on things and then meet disaster when it arrives.

Any statements of a pessimistic character used here are calculated to discourage our friends and to spread alarm and despondency over wide regions, to affect nicely balanced neutrals and to encourage the enemy who, of course seizes upon any phrase or any gloomy allusion and repeats it myriadfold in its strident propaganda.

Pick Your Words Carefully

It makes me feel very much whether members of Parliament have not got to pick their words very carefully.

In this deadly war in which we are gripped with dangers which are measureless as they are unprecedented, closing upon us in so many quarters, with so much to defend and such limited resources and so many chances which may turn ill against us—it is a great pity if statements are made which add nothing to the informative criticism which so valuable, but can be taken from their context and placarded all over the world as a sign that we are not united, or that our case is much worse than it is.

One thing I regret very much is that the brunt of this fighting in the Middle East should have fallen so heavily on the splendid Australian and New Zealand troops.

I regret it for this reason, among others, that German propaganda is always reproaching us for fighting with other peoples blood and they mock us with the insulting taunt that England will fight to the last Australian or New Zealander.

"I was very glad to see Mr. Menzies in his noble speech on Sunday deal with this vile propaganda as it deserved.

There have been in fact since 1941 almost as many British as there are Australian and New Zealand troops engaged in all operations in the Western Desert, in Greece and Crete.

The losses during this year compared with the numbers engaged are slightly heavier for the British than for the Dominion troops. In Crete also, the numbers were almost exactly equal and the British loss again was slightly heavier.

These figures include killed, wounded and missing and they exclude Indian or non-British troops.

In order to turn the edge of this German propaganda, I have asked the Secretary of State for war to endeavour to have mentioned more frequently the names of British regiments when this can be done without detriment to the operations.

These Fought In Crete

The following British regiments and units for instance fought in Crete; Connaught Rangers, Black Watch, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Leicestershire Regiment, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and numbers of Royal Marines who formed the rearguard and suffered most heavily of all.

In fact, of the 2,000 Royal Marines landed in Crete, 1,400 became casualties or prisoners.

The naval losses of life in these operations exceeded 500 officers and men and while this was going on we also lost 1,300 men in H.M.S. "Hood".

Mr. Churchill continued, "Of the 90,000 lives lost hitherto in this war, at home and abroad, at least 85,000 come from the mother country. Therefore, I repel and repudiate the German taunts on behalf both of the mother country and of the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand themselves.

It might well be asked 'why, having begun the battle of Crete, did not you persist in the defence of the island. You could bring 17,000 men safely to return to

(Continued on page 9)

AUTO FACTORY WORKERS STRIKE

U. S. Gallup Survey Votes For Forbidding Strikes

LONDON, June 11.

ABOUT 4,000 MEMBERS OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORKERS UNION HAVE STRUCK WORK IN SIX PLANTS OF THE KOHN ALUMINIUM AND BRASS CORPORATION, 85 PER CENT OF WHOSE PRODUCTION IS FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH EXCEED 25 MILLION DOLLARS.

The strikers demand higher wages. It is rumoured that the Defence Mediation Board has warned the Union leaders and company officials that if an agreement was not reached, the military might have to be called.

Aircraft Factory Strike Ends

The strike at the North American Air factory practically ended when yesterday afternoon the strikers agreed to march back to the factory in a body and ask for their jobs back providing that there was no discrimination against individuals, they were allowed to retain Union activity and to negotiate immediately on their original demands for wage increases and hundred per cent unionism among employees.

Earlier it was reported that Colonel Branshaw, in charge of the military, had said that 4,875 out of the 7,000 workers had returned, that morale was good and that full production ten planes per day, would soon be reached.

At present he said output was about 75 per cent.

Gallup Supports Forbidding Strikes

The question "should the Government forbid strikes in industries manufacturing materials for the national defence programme or should workers in those industries continue to have the right to strike?" has been put in a gallup nationwide survey. The result shows 75 per cent of the replies were in favour of forbidding strikes, while 20 per cent were against such a prohibition.

No Compromise Between Axis And Democracy

U. S. Secretary Of War Rules Out Any Question Of Appeasement

WESTPOINT (New York) June 11.

"The issue raised by the Axis powers not only demonstrates that any compromise between their system and ours is impossible but that their system is doomed to eventual and total failure." Mr. Stimson, Secretary for War, told this to the graduating class of the United States Military academy here.

NO COMPROMISE

He continued: "This is an issue between right and wrong, between freedom and slavery, between kindness and cruelty. Such an issue is not subject to compromise. Peoples who are urging that we make terms with the Nazis, have simply not thought the matter through. There is no possibility for this country to live safely in a world dominated by the methods and practices of the leaders of the Axis. The world has grown too small to make that possible. The world to-day is divided into two camps and the issue between them is irreconcilable. It cannot be appeased and it cannot be placated. Humanity cannot permanently make terms with injustice, wrong and cruelty."—Reuter.

Communalists Routed

'Lok Parishad' Scores In Jodhpur Municipal Elections

JODHPUR, June 10.

The result of elections to the first Reformed Municipal Council has been announced. Out of 22 elected seats, the 'Lok Parishad' has captured 18 defeating the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League candidates. The Parishad contested 20 seats.

Amongst the defeated candidates are the General Secretary of the Mahasabha and the Vice-President of the Muslim League.—United Press.

FAMOUS SCULPTOR DEAD

DUBLIN, June 11.

Mr. Andrew O'Connor, the famous Irish American sculptor died here aged 67.

His great monumental sculptures are found in France, Spain and Ireland, including the Statue of Columbus which stands facing America at Huelva, Spain.—Reuter.

SMUTS ADVOCATES PAN-AFRICAN UNION

PRETORIA: June 11.

"I wish there can be constituted a Pan-African Union," said Field-Marshal Smuts.

The occasion was a function to mark the trial flight linking the Congo and South Africa by the Belgian Air Company "Sabena," operating in the Congo.

If the flight is successful, a weekly mail and passenger service linking Leopoldville, Johannesburg and Cape Town will be inaugurated.—Reuter.

FR. AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY DEAD

ANKARA, June 11.

The French Ambassador, M. Jules Henry, died here.—Reuter.

JACOBABAD.—Three out of nine Khaksars arrested for the defiance of the ban imposed on the movement were convicted and two were sentenced to six months' rigorous and the other to two months. The remaining six were released on tendering an apology.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

NEVER MIND THE REST OF THAT INFORMATION! HERE'S WHERE WE START!
WHAT'S THAT?
A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO, DON, WE LOST TRACK OF A GROUP OF CROOKS CALLED THE YELLOW BEETLE MURDER RING . . .
THERE WAS A FORTUNE-TELLER, NAMED BECKER, AT THE HEAD OF IT . . .
BUT THIS NAME IS REKCEB, ONE OF THE GUESTS AT THIS GOLDEN BEETLE INN . . .
AND REKCEB BACKWARDS, DON, SPELLS . . .
360-15A
BECKER
4-26
Copr 1940, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.